175 in force in Bukovina and the Russian law, with some specific
671 local rules, was in force in Bessarabia.

175 The population of the newly incorporated provinces was
162 predominantly Romanian but, in view of the long separation from the Old Kingdom, was somewhat different. Moreover, there were also other ethnological groups and a variety of churches and even sects.

The population of Transylvania and Banat, for instance, was divided mainly among the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. The population of Bukovina and Maramures was either of Catholic (Uniates) or Orthodox religion and had an important Jewish minority. In Bessarabia, in addition to the Eastern Orthodox Church, there was a real conglomerate of creeds and and rites, many of them originating back in the 17th century and subsequent reforms of the Russian Orthodox Church.

659 A new Constitution was adopted in 1923. It declared
[642] the principle of freedom of religion which needed to be developed in details and put into effect by special laws. This did not follow immediately but, instead, the Romanian Government carried out, in 1925, the unification and hierarchical reorganization of the Romanian Orthodox Church (see infra).

This step increased the pressure of the numerous other churches and rites practiced within the new frontiers. They intervened seeing that their status be defined and that their relations with the higher church authorities abroad, as well as with the Romanian State and the Orthodox Church, be settled by

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within the new frontiers, there were several orthodox churches governed by various hierarchical authorities, in addition to the Romanian Orthodox Church of the Old Kingdom. This was done by Law No. 1402 of May 6, 1925. It provided not only for the organisation and procedure but it also stated that, since the Romanian Orthodox Church is the religion of the great majority of the Romanian people (72.6 percent, according to returns of the census of 1930, in 1930), it is considered, in comparison with the other religions of the country, as the dominant religion. In its relations with the other Orthodox churches, it was declared autocephalous, that is, administratively independent.

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By this law the role of the Romanian Orthodox Church as a national church has been reiterated. The salaries of the clergy were paid by the State out of budgetary appropriations.

As the Law of 1925 was silent on this point, the dioceses of the Orthodox Church were granted the status of legal entities by a separate law of May 3, 1928.

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By the Law No. 1002 of May 4, 1936, Article 21 of the Law of 1925 was amended defining the status of the Orthodox clergy. Since they were paid by the Treasury there was a question as to whether the clergymen were civil employees.

The amendment clearly stated that clergymen enjoy all the rights and benefits of public servants only as far as the pay is concerned. In all other respects (appointment, promotion, discipline, etc) they remained under the rules of church law and the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastic authorities.

793 They were subject to church law and to disciplinary authority
659 of the Synod. At the same time, the amendment provided that the State shall pay, besides the salaries, all the other administrative expenses of the Orthodox church.

3. The Status of the Roman Catholic Church

795 There are two jurisdictions within the Roman Catholic Church in Romania: the Roman Catholics in the strict sense and the so-called Greek Catholics or Uniates.— Both are under the supreme authority of the Holy See and the Uniates are considered a rite within the Roman Catholic Church. It is proper, therefore, to begin the study with the status of the Roman Catholic Church in general.

The Catholic Church appeared for the first time in the Romanian provinces (Moldavia and Wallachia) toward the end of the 14th century and, in fact, it did not have any kind of diocesan organization before the beginning of the 17th century. During this time its organization consisted merely of several Catholic missions. From 1611 until 1919, the Catholic Church was organized into two dioceses: one for Moldavia with a bishop in Iassy and another for Wallachia governed by an archbishop in Bucharest who was also the highest dignitary for Romania.

● [162] After 1919, the Catholic population from the provinces incorporated after World War I merged with that of the Old Kingdom and, according to the census of 1930, made up a Catholic minority of 6.8 percent of the total Romanian population. The Catholic Church insisted upon recognition as a National Church and upon

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795 The Greek Catholic fraction was amalgamated into the hierarchy of the Roman Church and became simply a rite within that church. At the very beginning, this church was organized as a single diocese with the rank of a Bishopric but, later on, the number of dioceses was raised to three. Nevertheless, during a period of approximately 90 years from the time of the union, the Uniate bishops were supervised and controlled by Jesuit monks sent from Rome. In 1855, the Greek Catholic Church was raised to the rank of a Mitropoly and the Jesuitic control was withdrawn.

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659 Until the Concordat of 1929, the status of this church was based mainly on the provisions of the Act of Union of 1698. Both the Constitution of 1923 and the Law No. 54 of 1928 granted it priority above all the other religious minorities. It has been reorganized since the conclusion of the Concordat and was given all rights and privileges of the Catholic Church. The [713] highest dignitaries of the Greek Catholic Church were equally senators ex officio of the Romanian Parliament as were those of the Roman Catholic Church. The clergy has been paid by the State. For preparing its clergy the church was maintained three theological academies. The returns of the census of 1930 [162] showed that 7.9 percent of the population of Romania belonged to the Greek Catholic faith.

3: Roberts S-4 (no date)1951 ED1 Rumania ED1

It has been held that Bessarabia provided a revolutionary leaven for the rest of Rumania. To a degree this is true. Even before the First World War both socialist and populist theories were transmitted from Russia to Rumania through Bessarabia. The Bessarabian land reform had an effect upon the policy of the nascent Rumanian Peasant party; the exposé de motifs of the Peasant party's reform bill of 1920 argued that the law passed by Sfatul Ţării for Bessarabia made equally extensive measures mandatory for all of Rumania. Mihalache, in defending his bill, pointed out that the Bucarest assembly was unwilling to accept for the Old Kingdom measures they had previously ratified for Bessarabia, and asked whether the impression was to remain that the Bessarabian peasant had achieved more for himself through revolution than had the peasant of the Old Kingdom through the good offices of the parliament.[22]

But the radical influences coming from Bessarabia were less than the contrary influence of Rumania upon Bessarabia. Successive formulations and arrangements regarding Bessarabia progressively reduced the extent of the agrarian reform, took away the administrative autonomy of the province, and extended the centralized administration of Bucarest. As a result, regardless of the original sentiment favoring incorporation in Rumania, Bessarabia was a disaffected area throughout the interwar period, with much the most corrupt administration of any Rumanian province.

2. Bucovina

Bucovina, which had formed the northern portion of the principality of Moldavia, was ceded by the Turks to Austria in 1775. The population was originally largely Rumanian; in 1848 Rumanians numbered 209,000 as against 108,000 Ruthenians. This proportion altered in subsequent decades until by 1910 the Ruthenians were the largest group, though not a majority, outnumbering the Rumanians 305,000 to 233,000. There were also some 102,000 Jews and 66,000 Germans at that date. In general, the Ruthenian population was concentrated in the northern part of Bucovina, the Rumanian in the south.

By the treaty of alliance of August 17, 1916, between the Allies and Rumania, the latter was to receive all of Bucovina to the Prut River. At the time of the peace conference, it was suggested that part of northern Bucovina be included, for ethnic reasons, in eastern Galicia. This suggestion was dropped with the collapse of Galician au-

22. *Proectul legei de improprietărirea ţăranilor*, pp. 29 and 58.

3: Roberts S-4 (no date)1951 ED1 Rumania ED1

III

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION AND PRODUCTION

121 THE course of Rumanian politics between the wars can be understood only in its economic setting; urgent economic problems constantly demanded the attention of all governments, and at the same time the prevailing poverty and economic backwardness undermined political life and contributed powerfully to the emergence of the dictatorships. This and the following chapter sketch the general features of the economic framework, with particular emphasis upon agriculture and the demographic problem. Industry, commerce, and finance are considered primarily in their relation to the agrarian question.

Population [1]

161 According to the 1930 census, Rumania had a population of
● 162 18,057,028 persons, the largest of any state in eastern Europe with the exception of Poland. While the density, 61 persons per square kilometer in 1930, was less than that of the more highly industrialized states of western Europe, the population was increasing at a rapid rate. Rumania had one of the highest birth rates in non-Russian Europe as well as the highest death rate. In general, its population pattern resembled that of the other states of eastern Europe, especially Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Ukraine, and was in marked contrast to the stable or declining populations of the West.

163 Eastern Europe is now passing through the phase of great popu-
165 lation growth which began in England and western Europe in the eighteenth century and has since radiated eastward. This phenomenon, one of the most important in European history, appears to have followed a definite sequence: first, a high death rate and a high birth rate, more or less in balance, giving a stable or only slightly expanding population; then the death rate dropped rapidly; finally the birth rate dropped down to or below the death rate. The lag between the fall in the death rate and the subsequent fall in the birth rate produced the great expansion of population. From current evidence

1. More complete statistical information on the population is given in the Appendix.

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5 hectares, which the 1918–21 land reforms considered as the basis of Rumanian agriculture in the allotment of land, actually constituted in 1941 only 19.5 per cent of the exploitations (18.4 per cent of the properties), occupying 16.4 per cent of the area of exploitations (16.1 per cent of the area of properties). On the other hand, exploitations under 3 hectares constituted 54.1 per cent of the total number (properties under 3 hectares constituted 58.4 per cent of the total number of properties).

2) The largest category of exploitations in terms of area was that between 5 and 10 hectares, i.e., above the average size for all holdings.

3) Despite the agrarian reforms, exploitations over 100 hectares occupied 14.2 per cent of the area; 8 per cent of the area was occupied by properties over 500 hectares.

Regionally, exploitations under one hectare were most numerous in mountainous districts and in industrial areas, where factory workers had small plots of land. Exploitations between one and 3 hectares were most common in the Carpathians and Bucovina. The large holdings were concentrated mainly in the southeast.

The 1941 census also provides the first comprehensive statistical picture of the way in which the land was farmed. More than 58 per cent of all exploitations properly speaking (that is, excluding the minute plots of land of less than one hectare of arable) were cultivated exclusively by family labor; and an additional 24.9 per cent utilized only part of the family's labor (the family also had recourse to other sources of income). Thus, 83 per cent of all exploitations proper were purely family cultivations. Exploitations using no family labor but employing workers, whether on a daily or yearly basis or in return for a piece of land, accounted for only 1.5 per cent of the total, although they covered 12.1 per cent of the land. For the most part these exploitations represented the residues of the expropriated estates. The fourth category, using both family and employed labor, represented intensive peasant farms, and comprised 15.3 per cent of the number of exploitations and 24.8 per cent of the area.

Over 71 per cent of the exploitations were owned by the cultivator, 28 per cent included additional land held in lease or metayage, and less than one per cent of the exploitations were entirely on rented land. If these criteria are combined with those above, the most prevalent form of peasant cultivation, accounting for 41.6 per cent of all exploitations proper, was one owned in its entirety by the cultivator and employing only family labor.

Unfortunately, the information on agricultural labor in 1941 has

3: Roberts S-4 (no date)1951 EDl Rumania EDl

not been fully organized and published. According to a statistical bulletin issued in 1947, on the 2,300,000 odd agricultural exploitations in 1941, 813,546 "members of families," after completing work on their own holding, worked for others, either for money or for produce. Of these, 748,821 worked in the same village and 64,725 took the road to work in other villages. On September 1, 1940, there were 191,199 permanently hired agricultural workers, of whom 103,353 were men, 68,325 women, and 19,521 children. As might be expected, the practice of seeking additional work was most extensive in the Carpathian regions of Oltenia and Muntenia, where for every 100 family exploitations, 50 members of families sought work, as against 35.3 for all Rumania. The same area had the least number of permanent hired workers, 4.7 per 100 exploitations as against 8.3 for all Rumania.[20]

The general results of the 1941 census, as published thus far, do not correlate size of exploitation with type of labor and holding. However, a special study for the judeţ of Argeş, "which by the variety of the soil and the nature of the exploitations constitutes one of the most representative judeţe of our country," [21] gives such a correlation, which may be a fair sample for all of Rumania. This correlation is what might be expected. Large farms, especially those over 100 hectares, were cultivated mainly by hired labor. Farms between 10 and 50 hectares were most frequently cultivated by a combination of family and hired labor. Peasant farms between 1 and 5 hectares used only family labor, and in about one-third of the cases the labor of the family was not completely utilized. Cultivators with holdings of less than one hectare fell into the class of agricultural laborers.

What conclusions may be drawn from these scattered and not altogether comparable figures regarding: (a) the effect of the agrarian reforms upon the distribution of land; (b) land distribution as a cause of agricultural overpopulation; (c) trends in land distribution during the interwar period?

(a) While there is no doubt that the agrarian reforms of 1918–21 greatly reduced the amount of land held by property owners of over 100 hectares, they did not bring about the virtual disappearance of large landed estates, as was so often proclaimed in the years after the First World War. In 1941 properties over 100 hectares still

20. Institutul Central de Statistică, *Comunicari statistice Nr. 16, 15 ianuarie 1947*, p. 3. In 1930 the Rumanian National Bank estimated that there were 464,000 agricultural workers, 16.7 per cent of the total agricultural active population of 2,773,769. *60 Sate româneşti*, II, 18.

21. Roman Cresin, *Agricultura din Judeţul Argeş* (Bucarest, 1945), p. 11.

3: Roberts S-4 (no date)1951 EDl Rumania EDl

and the decline of small shops. Against the increase in personnel employed must be set the growth of population from 5,957,000 in 1899 to 8,791,000 in 1930.

The rate of growth was somewhat slower in Transylvania, which had a more important industry at the beginning of the century than the Old Kingdom: [2]

	Undertakings	*Personnel*	*Undertakings with less than 20 employees*		*Undertakings with more than 20 employees*	
			No.	*Personnel*	*No.*	*Personnel*
1900	94,112	212,599	93,651	153,223	461	59,376
1930	59,040	269,623	58,000	123,260	1,040	146,363

According to the 1930 census there were 140,948 industrial enterprises in all of Rumania employing 616,743 persons; 130,433 were small shops employing between 1 and 5 persons. The chemical industry, including of course the petroleum industry, had the greatest capital investment, followed by the food, metallurgical, and textile industries. The food industry was most important in terms of value of output, followed by the textile, chemical, and metallurgical industries.

Except for a slump in the depression years, which was overcome by 1934, Rumanian industry experienced a fairly constant growth during the interwar period. The years 1921–26 were spent in recovering from wartime destruction, but by 1938 manufacturing production stood at 177.9 as against 100 for the year 1913: [3]

INDEX OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION (Base: 1913 = 100)

1913	100	1927	118.8	1934	167.8
1921	47.2	1928	131.8	1935	165.2
1922	73.2	1929	136.9	1936	175.0
1923	73.2	1930	132.5	1937	182.0
1924	89.0	1931	140.6	1938	177.9
1925	92.2	1932	111.9		
1926	103.7	1933	136.2		

The recovery and expansion of Rumanian industry after the depression was quite marked; the rate of growth was somewhat above

2. *Ibid.*, p. 140.
3. League of Nations, *Industrialization and Foreign Trade*, p. 137.

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judeţ of Argeş.[26] This plasă was selected and is of interest for a number of reasons. It lay midway between the Carpathians and the Danube Valley and was in the heart of Wallachia. Having closer communications than many regions with roads leading to the capital, it had long been under the commercial influences which have so profoundly affected Rumanian society; it was not a primitive untouched district but was showing the full effect of what the investigators called "Americanization." Its population was almost entirely Rumanian and almost entirely devoted to agriculture. It lay near Răteşti, the family estate of the Brătianus, and Topoloveni, Mihalache's town, and had consequently received a good deal of attention from the parties in their political campaigns. Hence, Dâmbovnicul, if not the average Rumanian plasă, was an excellent representative of an agricultural community of the Old Kingdom and displayed the principal problems peculiar to Rumania.

What were the conditions in this community in the summer of 1939? Over nine-tenths of the population was engaged in agriculture; in the remaining tenth there were more public officials than merchants, tradesmen, or artisans. Of the 9,400 heads of families, about two-thirds (6,681) were cultivators on their own land or estate owners; 772 worked the land in dijma, that is, under the old crop-sharing tenure; 571 were agricultural day laborers, 144 were farm hands, and only 30 were tenants. About 87 per cent of the land was agricultural; forests which had once been extensive had by this time been reduced below the local needs for firewood and timber. Wheat, maize, and oats occupied almost three-fourths of the arable land.

The density of agricultural population was somewhat below the average for Rumania, but there were just under 70 inhabitants dependent upon agriculture per square kilometer of agricultural land. Evidence of overpopulation was seen in the use of practically all the land for cereals, the small size of exploitations, and in the search for auxiliary sources of income. About 23 per cent of the families had less than one hectare of land, and 56 per cent less than 3 hectares. These small holdings were further subdivided into numerous strips; the properties between one and three hectares, for example, were composed on the average of 6 plots of .3 hectares each. For the level of cultivation in this region, 4–5 hectares were the minimum adequate to feed a family of 4–5 members, but only 22 per cent of the properties were over 5 hectares. Competition for land was intense, the terms for land worked in dijma were becoming increasingly severe,

26. Mihai Pop and A. Golopenţia, *Dâmbovnicul, o plasă din sudul Judeţului Argeş* (Bucarest, 1942).

3: Roberts S-4 (no date)1951 ED1 Rumania ED1

and the investigators found many of the old labor contracts and obligations associated with pre-1914 Rumania.

Unable to support themselves in the community, many peasants were seeking temporary work in nearby market towns, and a number traveled as far as Bucarest, a distance of about 70 kilometers. The exodus in most cases was not permanent, and the peasants after earning some money returned to Dâmbovnicul. This movement to the city was a reflection of the new conditions, which were also seen in the houses and garments of the peasants: houses were no longer built to last generations as was the case in the more isolated districts to the north; the national costume was relegated to Sundays. Birth and death rates were high and the natural increase outran the emigration away from the plasă. The standard of living was very low; many families were undernourished.

A definite differentiation in the peasantry was developing. A few peasants—mostly those who had inherited medium properties—were enlarging their holdings; a few new peasant estates of over 100 hectares had been created. The poorer peasants, including many who had been allotted land, were losing their holdings. Investigations into debts and credit showed that even after the conversion of 1934 about half the households were in debt. Credit provided by the cooperative banks went almost entirely to the larger peasants; in one commune holdings of up to 5 hectares received only 7.9 per cent of the loans. The special political interest shown by the parties in the judeţ of Argeş seemed to have brought no benefits beyond permitting local party stalwarts to obtain extra funds to purchase land from peasants who were in debt or in need of money.

Such, then, was the land of happy peasants with their colorful folkways so picturesquely displayed in the travel literature of the Carolist era.

TABLE 1. POPULATION OF COMPONENT PARTS OF RUMANIA, 1860–1948

	1860 (Census)	1899 (Census)	1912 (Census)	1920 (Estimate Based on 1930 Census)	1930 (Census)	1939 (Based on 1930 Census)	1941 (Census)	1948 (Provisional Census Figures)
Oltenia			1,414,737		1,513,175		1,678,255	1,717,982
Muntenia			3,297,139		4,029,008		4,904,712	4,991,289
Dobrogea			(662,000) [3]		815,475		519,297 [5]	503,217
Moldavia			2,131,827		2,433,596		2,769,380	2,598,258
Total Old Kingdom	3,917,541 [1]	5,956,690 [2]	7,160,682 (1910)		8,791,254		9,866,644	9,810,746
Transylvania			(2,977,608)		3,217,988		1,731,038 [6]	3,420,859 [9]
Banat			(968,947)		939,958		957,957	948,596
Crişana-Maramureş			(1,314,409)		1,390,417		643,903 [6]	1,391,672 [9]
Bessarabia		(1897) (1,935,412)			2,864,402		..... [7]	.....
Bucovina			(1910) (807,262)		853,009		336,215 [8]	800,751
Total Greater Rumania				15,541,424 [4]	18,057,028	19,933,802	13,535,757	15,872,624

1. Including districts of Cahul, Ismail, and Bolgrad in Bessarabia, lost in 1879.
2. Including the northern part of Dobrogea.
3. This figure includes the acquisition of Southern Dobrogea in 1913, not included in total figure for Old Kingdom.
4. Showing acquisition of Transylvania, Banat, Crişana and Maramureş, Bucovina, and Bessarabia after First World War, and Southern Dobrogea acquired in Second Balkan War.
5. Showing loss of Southern Dobrogea to Bulgaria, 1940.
6. Showing loss of Northern Transylvania to Hungary, 1940.
7. Showing loss of Bessarabia to U.S.S.R., 1940.
8. Showing loss of Northern Bucovina to U.S.S.R., 1940.
9. Showing recovery of Northern Transylvania, 1945.

SOURCES: *Anuarul statistic al Romăniei, 1939–40.*
Recensământul general al Romăniei din 1941, 6 aprilie, date sumare provizorii (Bucarest, 1944).
A. Golopenţia and D. C. Georgescu, *Populaţia Republicii Populare Romîne la 25 ianuarie 1948—rezultatele provizorii ale recensământului* (Bucarest, 1948).

3: Roberts S-4 (no date)1951 EDI Rumania EDI

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TABLE II. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RUMANIA AND SELECTED EUROPEAN STATES

	Area, Population, and Density			Average Annual Interwar Per Cent Growth	Average Vital Rates 1930–31			Reproduction (a) Rates ca. 1930	
	Area (1,000 km.²)	*Population (1,000's)*	*Density (per km.²)*		*Birth*	*Death*	*Natural Increase*	*Gross*	*Net*
RUMANIA	295.0	18,057	61	1.27	34.2	20.1	14.1	2.16	1.40
Bulgaria	103.0	6,078	59	1.30	30.4	16.5	13.9	1.70	1.20
Greece	130.2	6,205	48	1.93	31.2	17.1	14.1	1.80	1.26
Yugoslavia	247.5	13,934	56	1.43	34.6	19.4	15.2	2.09	1.45
Hungary	93.1	8,688	93	.76	24.6	16.1	8.5	1.34	1.01
Poland	388.6	32,107	83	1.44	31.6	15.6	16.0	1.70	1.25
Ukrainian SSR (1926)	451.6	29,018	64	.53	41.2	18.0	23.2	2.49	1.70
Austria	83.9	6,760	81	.36	16.4	13.8	2.6	.80	.66
Czechoslovakia	140.5	14,730	105	.71	22.1	14.3	7.8	1.22	.95
Italy	310.2	41,177	133	.85	25.8	14.5	11.3	1.39	1.15
Germany	468.8	65,218	139	.67	16.8	11.1	5.7	.80	.70
France	551.0	41,835	76	.44	17.8	16.0	1.8	1.10	.93
Denmark	42.3	3,551	84	.82	18.4	11.1	7.3	1.10	.96
England and Wales	151.1	39,952	264	.49	16.1	11.9	4.2	.93	.81

(a) Since birth and death rates fail to take into account the differences of age and sex in the composition of the population and are therefore not precise measures of the manner in which the population is growing, a more accurate device, the "reproduction rate," is employed. The "gross reproduction rate" measures the extent to which women of childbearing age are replacing themselves with girl babies, in the absence of mortality between birth and the end of the childbearing period. The "net reproduction rate" takes into account the average mortality experience of females between birth and the childbearing years. It is thus a ratio of successive female generations. In both rates 1.00 equals simple replacement. "Thus a net reproduction rate of 2.00 indicates that at current fertility and mortality the population would double in each generation. A rate of 1.00 would ultimately yield a stationary population; a rate of .50 indicates a decline of 50 per cent per generation."

SOURCE: Dudley Kirk, *Europe's Population in the Interwar Years* (League of Nations, 1946), p. 263.

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TABLE III. REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN RUMANIA 162 163 165

	Area (1,000 km.²)	Population (1,000's)	Density (per km.²)	Vital Rates, 1930			Reproduction Rates	
				Birth	*Death*	*Increase*	*Gross*	*Net*
RUMANIA	295.0	18,057	61	34.2	20.1	14.1	2.16	1.40
Oltenia	24.1	1,513	63	33.7	20.4	13.3	2.11	1.37
Muntenia	52.5	4,029	77	35.4	20.1	15.3	2.22	1.44
Dobrogea	23.3	815	35	39.2	23.7	15.5	2.70	1.75
Moldavia	38.0	2,434	64	39.9	21.4	18.5	2.48	1.61
Bessarabia	44.4	2,864	64	38.3	20.8	17.5	2.57	1.67
Bucovina	10.4	853	82	31.3	19.0	12.3	1.88	1.22
Transylvania	62.2	3,218	52	30.1	18.5	11.6	2.01	1.30
Banat	18.7	940	50	21.3	18.7	2.6	1.25	.81
Crişana and Maramureş	21.3	1,390	65	28.8	19.1	9.7	1.77	1.15

SOURCE: *Ibid.*

TABLE IV. VITAL RATES IN RUMANIA

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A. The Old Kingdom, 1859–1915

Period	Vital Rates per 1,000 Inhabitants		
	Births	*Deaths*	*Excess of births over deaths*
1859–63	31.3	21.4	9.9
1864–68	33.4	28.2	5.2
1869–73	33.3	28.0	5.3
1874–78	35.4	31.3	4.1
1878–83	42.0	27.7	14.3
1889–93	40.2	30.4	9.8
1894–98	40.7	28.0	12.7
1899–1903	42.1	27.6	14.5
1904–08	40.5	25.7	14.8
1909–13	41.7	25.3	16.4
1914–15	41.3	24.0	17.3

B. Greater Rumania, 1920–46

Year	Vital Rates per 1,000 Inhabitants (U = Urban; R = Rural)		
	Births	*Deaths*	*Excess of births*
1920	34.7	26.7	8.0
U	19.7	18.3	1.4
R	39.0	29.1	9.9
1921	39.4	23.7	15.7
U	22.7	16.3	6.4
R	44.2	25.7	18.5

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Year Vital Rates per 1,000 Inhabitants (cont.)

	Births	*Deaths*	*Excess of births*
1937	30.8	19.3	11.5
1938	29.6	19.2	10.4
1939	28.3	18.6	9.7
1940	26.5	19.1	7.4
1941	23.0	19.3	3.7
1942	21.5	19.0	2.5
1943	20.3	16.7	3.6
1944	21.7	19.6	2.1
1945	19.9	19.3	0.6
1946	23.7	18.0	5.7

SOURCES: Sabin Manuila, *Structure et évolution de la population rurale* (Bucarest, 1940), p. 45; Sabin Manuila and D. C. Georgescu, *Populația României* (Bucarest, 1938), pp. 83–84; Institutul Central de Statistică, *Comunicări statistice*, No. 18 (August 15, 1947).

TABLE V. AGRICULTURAL POPULATION, 1941

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	Total Population	Rural Population	Agricultural Population	Active in Agriculture	Passive in Agriculture
RUMANIA	13,535,737	10,238,255	9,690,428	6,504,291	3,186,132
Plain of Siret and Prut	2,087,892	1,601,094	1,572,169	1,030,235	541,934
Moldavian Carpathians	949,617	747,918	749,741	489,178	260,563
Muntenian and Oltenian Carpathians	2,577,913	2,190,766	2,117,182	1,379,258	737,924
Plain of the Danube	3,781,925	2,377,906	2,354,502	1,576,694	777,808
Dobrogea	519,297	365,585	331,740	210,714	121,026
Bucovina	336,215	266,619	273,545	185,685	87,860
Transylvanian Plateau	1,731,038	1,376,353	1,186,546	819,298	367,248
Western Transylvania	1,601,860	1,312,014	1,104,998	813,229	291,769

SOURCE: Roman Cresin, *Recensământul agricol al României din 1941, date provizorii*, Biblioteca Statistică, No. 10 (Bucarest, 1945), Table 20.

3: Roberts S-4 (no date)1951 ED1 Rumania ED1

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TABLE VI. AGRICULTURAL POPULATION, 1941: PERCENTAGE AND DENSITY

	Agricultural Population as Per Cent of:		Percentage of Agricultural Population:		Total Population per 100 Ha. Total Area	Agricultural population per 100 Ha. Agricultural Surface (a)	Active per 100 Ha. Agricultural Surface (a)	Active per 100 Ha. Arable Surface (b)
	Total population	*Rural population*	*Active in agriculture*	*Passive in agriculture*				
RUMANIA	71.4	94.4	67.1	32.9	69.5	94.3	63.3	71.9
Plain of Siret and Prut	77.2	98.2	65.5	34.5	81.4	87.7	57.5	64.4
Moldavian Carpathians	79.0	100.2(c)	65.2	34.8	65.7	112.6	75.0	101.0
Muntenian and Oltenian Carpathians	82.1	96.6	65.1	34.9	77.2	121.5	79.2	103.6
Plain of the Danube	61.7	98.1	67.1	32.9	96.7	89.7	60.1	64.7
Dobrogea	63.9	90.7	63.5	36.5	31.2	48.8	31.1	32.4
Bucovina	81.4	102.6(c)	67.9	32.1	47.2	108.3	73.5	84.8
Transylvanian Plateau	68.5	86.2	69.0	31.0	58.1	98.5	68.0	75.0
Western Transylvania	69.0	84.2	73.3	26.7	55.4	84.0	61.8	66.5

(a) Agricultural surface (i.e., arable, meadows, pastures, vineyards, and orchards) in the 1941 census includes only land under private exploitation, or approximately 78 per cent of the total agricultural area of the country.

(b) Arable surface included in the 1941 census represents approximately 87 per cent of the total arable.

(c) The figure of over 100 per cent merely means that part of the urban population was also engaged in agriculture.

SOURCE: *Ibid.*, Table 21.

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TABLE VII. AGRARIAN OVERPOPULATION, BY REGION, IN RUMANIA 162

	1 Population Dependent on Agriculture (1,000's)	2 Output in Crop Units per Ha. / Density of Agricultural Population	=	3 Output in Crop Units per Cap.	4 Agricultural Production in Crop Units (1,000's)	5 European Output per Ha. / European Density	=	6 European Output per Cap	7 Standard Population Assuming European per Cap. Output (1,000's)	8 "Surplus" Population: Number (1,000's)	9 "Surplus" Population: Per Cent
RUMANIA	13,000	17/.80	=	21	275,000	24/.56	=	43	6,300	6,700	51
Old Kingdom	6,400	17/.80	=	21	133,000	24/.56	=	43	3,100	3,300	51
Bessarabia	2,400	14/.70	=	20	48,000	24/.56	=	43	1,100	1,300	54
Bucovina	600	28/1.46	=	20	12,000	24/.56	=	43	280	320	53
Transylvania	3,600	18/.81	=	22	80,000	24/.56	=	43	1,900	1,700	48

COMMENT: This table, adapted from the computations made in Wilbert E. Moore, *Economic Demography of Eastern and Southern Europe* (League of Nations, 1945), can be used only for purposes of general illustration. Output and area are given in terms of "crops units" and "arable equivalent" hectares, statistical devices to make possible a comparison of different types of agricultural land and different agricultural products. Cols. 1 to 4 give the agricultural population of Rumania and its four major regions as of 1930; the total agricultural production; and the relations between output per unit of area, density of population, and per capita output. Col. 7 gives the population which would be required to achieve this total production on the basis of the average European (excluding Russia) per capita output (Col. 6), which in turn is determined by the European output per unit of area and the European density of agricultural population (Col. 5). Col. 8 then shows the resulting "surplus" population, and Col. 9 this surplus as a percentage of the total Rumanian agricultural population.

3: Roberts S-4 (no date)1951 EDI Rumania EDI

to have suffered expropriation, although in Transylvania there were undoubtedly numerous cases where land under that figure was taken. In Bucovina, of the 75,967 hectares expropriated, some 23,000 were reported in 1927 to be either unfit for settlement or held as state-administered forest, and therefore cannot be regarded as having increased peasant holdings. In Bessarabia, all properties over 100 hectares were to have been expropriated; of the 1,845,000 hectares in this category, 1,492,000 were expropriated, and only 1,100,000 distributed to the peasants.

Finally, forest land is handled ambiguously. In Transylvania about 40 per cent (664,000 hectares) of the area expropriated from large estates was forest; in the Old Kingdom, however, the forests of large landowners—which were not expropriated but which in 1905 amounted to over 800,000 hectares in private ownership alone—were not included in the figures (this seems also to have been the case with the extensive forests of Bucovina). To have made the statistics consistent either all forest properties in all regions should have been included, which would have increased considerably the area shown as remaining to large properties after the reform, or they should have been omitted, which would have reduced the size of the area reported expropriated by nearly 900,000 hectares. In general, then, the conclusions were artificially established and certainly represent an inflated picture of the redistribution of property.

TABLE XVIII. FISCAL CENSUSES ON LANDHOLDINGS, 1923 AND 1928

Hectares	1923 Number of Taxpayers	1923 Area (hectares)	1923 Average Size (hectares)	1928 Number of Taxpayers	1928 Area (hectares)	1928 Average Size (hectares)
0–5	3,154,211	5,745,921	1.8	3,408,503	6,653,801	2.0
5–10	458,534	2,618,824	5.7	455,934	3,000,859	6.6
10–50	181,494	2,359,075	13.0	139,807	2,286,413	16.4
50–250	16,537	1,425,053	86.0	13,163	1,308,121	99.4
Over 250	3,168	1,537,046	485.1	1,834	861,299	469.4
Total	3,813,964	13,685,919	3.6	4,019,241	14,110,493	3.5

SOURCE: *60 Sate romînești*, II, 12–15.

COMMENT: Although these tables, prepared by the Ministry of Finance for tax purposes and using different categories of size of landholding, cannot be compared with earlier or later figures, they are of use in showing certain trends in land distribution in the 1920's. The 1928 figure for properties over 250 hectares seems very low, however, since a Ministry of Finance estimate for 1927 (given in Mitrany, *op. cit.*, p. 247) listed 2,597 owners in this category with an area of 1,305,672 hectares.

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type, whereas the truly compact or nucleated type is found only in regions settled by Saxons and Szeklers (see Fig. 8). It is difficult to determine how far this distinction is ethnographic and how far it is the product of differences between two sharply contrasted environments. Generally speaking, in eastern Transylvania the mountain population is Roumanian and the lower lands are peopled by Saxons and Szeklers, environments which would normally suit the dispersed and compact types respectively. On the other hand, the Roumanian steppe villages which one would expect to be

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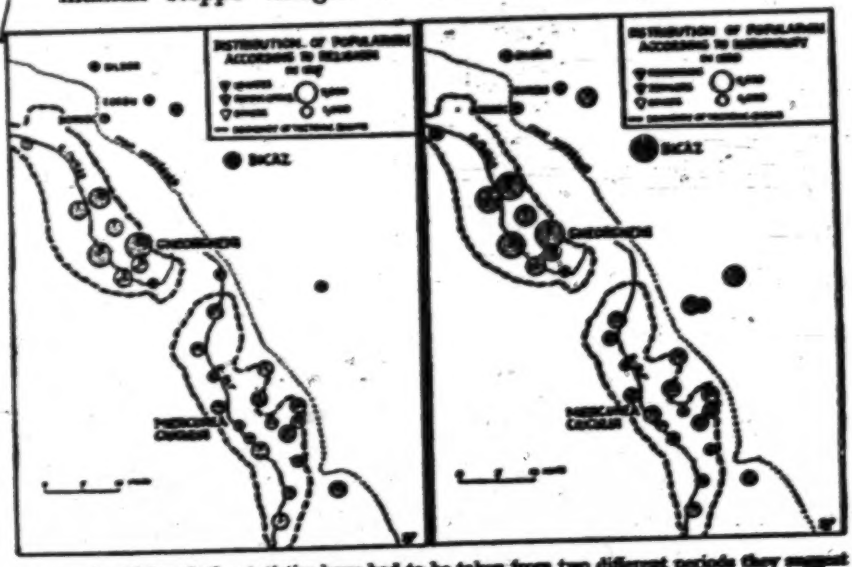

FIGURE 7. Although the statistics have had to be taken from two different periods they suggest a close correlation between nationality and religion in this section of the eastern Carpathians. The concentration of Roumanians in the hills and Szeklers in the plains is also very marked.

compact or nucleated differ from those of the Saxons and Szeklers in this important respect: whereas the houses in the latter are often contiguous, those in the former, although closely packed, are almost invariably detached. Even where the amount of space available for building is very limited the Roumanian prefers to surround his house with a garden, and, where ample space prevails, orchards in the foothills and the plain and hay meadows in the highlands tend still further to segregate the dwellings. In small upland basins such as that of Bilbor the "village" may occupy hundreds of

VI.—ECONOMIC ROUMANIA

AGRICULTURE.

MODERN ROUMANIA is essentially an agricultural state, as was the Old Kingdom (43 to 46 per cent of the land being arable and 22 per cent forest, whilst over 80 per cent of the population of 18 millions are agricultural workers), although it has valuable potentialities for the development of industry.

ARRANGED in zones round the bastion of the southern and eastern Carpathian highlands, the main agricultural regions of post-war Roumania exhibit, according to aspect and altitude, a considerable variety of climatic conditions, which is reflected in a varying emphasis in the selection of crops raised. In general, we may say that the continental nature of the climate and the resulting succession from north to south and from highland to lowland of soils, graded from poor ashen-grey podsol in the Carpathians through oak-forest loams to a rich chernoziom in the south-eastern Danube plains, has resulted, wherever the ground is sufficiently level, in a concentration on grain production. The heavier rainfall of the uplands, the relatively great humidity and shelter from the driving winds that sweep across the open plains, coupled with the exposure of less fertile rocks—granites and coarse sandstones—explains the large area of forested land (24.5 per cent, nearly 7¼ million hectares) in those districts that extend into the Carpathian highlands.

OF THE 13 odd million hectares of arable land, cereals occupy some 37 to 39 per cent. Production varies greatly from year to year and from district to district. In the old kingdom of Wallachia-Moldavia, maize is by far the heaviest crop, particularly in Oltenia, where the summer rainfall is heavier. It is also the heaviest crop in Transylvania, the cultivated areas under maize, wheat, barley and oats being respectively 4, 3, 2 and 1 million hectares. Maize is the staple crop of the peasant holder almost throughout the country, for it not only provides the bread cakes and the "mamaliga," maize pudding, the main food of the mass of the people, but also fodder for the cattle to eke out the hay in

4:Fleure S-5 (no date)1936 EDl Rumania EDl

APPENDICES

1. SOME VITAL STATISTICS OF CORBU

162 In 1928 there were born in Corbu 34 boys and 33 girls, of whom 53 babies belonged to Uniate and 13 to Roman Catholic households, while one was of Orthodox parentage. In 1929 the births included 35 boys and 27 girls, of whom 34 babies belonged to Uniate and 22 to Roman Catholic households, while 4 were of Jewish, one of Orthodox and one of Baptist parentage.

Of the fathers of 57 legitimately born children in 1928 forty-seven were described as peasants, five as labourers, one as joiner, one as baker, one as bootmaker, one as chauffeur.

Of the fathers of 55 legitimately born children in 1929 thirty-four were described as peasants, eleven as labourers, one as joiner, one as bootmaker, one as smith, one as forester; these apparently do not include the 4 Jewish children.

Apparently the numbers of children in a family were usually 3, 4 or 5, but there was one family of 10 children. There were in the village 415 heads of households, among whom were included a number of widows.

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2. "DOT," OR MARRIAGE PORTION

A girl of moderate means brings to her home on marriage:

Seven to nine pillows, blankets and sheets;

At least fifteen towels;

Four or five carpets or rugs, to adorn the walls;

Personal clothes dependent on her skill. She will try to have special clothes for the great festivals such as Easter, Christmas, etc.;

Sheep, cows, and her share of the heritage from her father.

It is said that a girl begins to make her "dot" at the age of 6 years. The proportions of the sexes are approximately equal, and few adults remain unmarried.

RUMANIA

668 Bessarabians are popularly called) forming the most back-
177 ward section of the Rumanian people are mentally incapable of appreciating at their true value all the qualities which the Rumanian administration exhibits in its conduct towards populations whose goodwill it has set out to win. For the organs of the Rumanian State are inspired by a high purpose, that of converting these Moldovans of Bessarabia into loyal Rumanians, by inculcating in them a consciousness of the collective national will. When they shall finally see eye to eye with the various cultural missionaries which Bucarest has so far dispatched for their edification, then at last will loyalty and love follow, for loyalty after all is but the consciousness of oneness, and it is this consciousness of oneness that the Bucarest "Kulturträger" are attempting to impress on the Bessarabians.

668 These altruistic efforts, however, seem unavailing, for in January, 1932, a pan-Bessarabian congress of all parties and creeds was held at Kichineff, and delegates resolved to create a united Bessarabian front so as to impose on the Government which had done nothing for this province since its union with Rumania, the taking of certain measures designed to ameliorate the situation. M. Batsaria, a veteran Rumanian journalist, commenting on this congress in the "Adeverul" stated that a member of the cabinet had confided to him that this discontent was not peculiar to Bessarabia, but existed in all the new provinces. An atmosphere, which was in no way favourable to the realization of a complete spiritual unity among the inhabitants of Great Rumania had been created. And so long as the legitimate rights of all were not respected, and their just grievances remained unredressed, so long would unity be unattained.

The Jews.

[162] The Jewish minority numbers some 800,000 souls (accord-
563 ing to Winckler's racial statistics, 778,094) who are mainly
641 concentrated in the urban districts of Bessarabia, Moldavia, Bucovina, and the province of Maramureş. As petty trading, commerce and, to a large extent, banking is in their hands, all the more important towns have a numerous Jewish element in their population. The manifest disinclination of the Rumanians for commerce has permitted the

GEOGRAPHIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES

Austrians in 1775. Bucovina, in spite of its exiguousness in arable land—about one fourth of its surface being devoted to a variety of agricultural crops and orchards—is one of the most advanced agricultural regions of Rumania, maintaining in certain parts of the valleys of the Pruth and Sereth as dense a population as 300 inhabitants per square kilometre. Its forests are better preserved than those of the other provinces of the kingdom, thanks to the careful sylvan administration the Austrians had initiated. They [illegible] 43% of the region and form the main source from which timber is obtained in Rumania, the river Sereth being used largely for floating down the logs to the Danubian port of Galatz, whence they are exported. When the Austrians annexed Bucovina in 1775 its population was only 72,000. Thanks to their excellent administration and their efforts to develop the country, its population had surpassed 800,000 when it was reunited to Rumania; the increase was due partly, however, to the Austrian attempt at denationalizing the country by settling Ruthenian immigrants. Cernauţi, better known as Czernowitz, is a modern town, beautifully planned and with all the amenities of a western city. The spirit of its inhabitants is distinctly occidental and reminds one of the mentality of Vienna, the more so, since they have distinct leanings towards Socialism owing to the preponderance of German culture. The town used to be an important centre of traffic between Galicia and Russia, but owing to the loss of its hinterland it seems as though struck with a sudden blight while in full prosperity. It has a population of 111,147, and constitutes the third largest town of Rumania.

Table showing population and area of provinces according to census of 1930.

	Population.	Area (sq. km.)
Wallachia	5,542,467	76,583.
Moldavia	2,413,123	38,058.
Bessarabia	2,865,506	44,422.
Bucovina	845,903	10,442.
Dobrudja	811,332	23,262.
Transylvania	3,217,149	
Maramureş and Crishana	1,387,675	102,200.
Banat	942,072	
Total population	18,025,237	Area .. 294,967.

RUMANIA

162 The preliminary figures of the 1930 census do not give details of the various national minorities inhabiting Rumania, and the more reliable estimate will be found in Winkler's "Racial Statistics," om which the following data are extracted:—

Germans	713,564
Russians	174,293
Jews	778,094
Magyars	1,463,373
Bulgarians	351,328
Yugo-Slavs	52,570
Czechoslovaks	31,884
Ukrainians	500,484
Various	404,104
Total	4,469,694

634 The whole kingdom is administratively divided into 71 departments, but in the case of Transylvania, Maramureş, Crishana, and the Banat the departments created out of these provinces do not correspond exactly with the frontiers
161 of the latter. The density of the population per sq. km. is 63 in the old kingdom, including the Dobrudja, 64 in Bessarabia. 82 in Bucovina, and 54 in Transylvania.

163 The birth rate for 1930 was 35 per thousand, while the
165 death rate was 19.4, and the excess of births over deaths reached 278,722, this being the largest figure recorded since the war.

162 The total urban population formed 20.13 per cent, while the rural population formed 79.87 per cent. There were 172 towns, some of which must be mere villages, as at least two are shown to possess less than 1,000 inhabitants. The following towns have a population of over 20,000: Bucarest 631,288, Chişinau 117,016, Cernauţi 111,147, Iassi 102,595, Galatz 101,148, Cluj 98,569, Timişoara 91,866, Oradea 82,355, Ploeşti 77,325, Arad 77,225, Braila 68,310, Craiova 63,063, Brasov 59,234, Constantsa 58,258, Satu-Mare 49,917, Sibiu 48,013, Targul-Mureş 38,116, Buzau 36,115,

GEOGRAPHIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES

Cetatea Alba 33,495, Focşani 32,799, Botoşani 32,007, Tighina 31,698, Bacau 31,264, Balţi 30,667, Giurgiu 30,348, Piatra-Neamt 30,211, Bazargic 29,938, Roman 28,948, Sighet 27,684 (French edition of census gives 27,646), Barlad 26,189, Ismail 26,123, Lugoş 23,674, Targovişte 22,482, Tulcea 20,104, Turda 20,057, Reşiţa 20,008.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY

One can best judge of a country by the mentality of its commercial circles, and it is not therefore amiss to enlarge on this subject prior to analyzing Rumanian finance, for it will be found that State affairs are generally conducted very much after the business methods in vogue. In fact, as we all know, legislation concerning finance and trade is often, if not always, inspired and directed by the views held by the commercial and its allied industrial and banking professions.

An outsider would have expected that in a country like Rumania, practically devoid of liquid assets, every possible safeguard would have been extended to foreign capital so as to attract it, seeing that the country's development and welfare are dependent on it. But instead, post-war Rumanian legislation has been distinctly inimical to the foreign creditors of the country, and has openly favoured and encouraged debtors to repudiate their engagements to such an extent, that finally all operations based on credit have had to be suspended. This has had a disastrous effect on Rumanian commerce, for traders are generally devoid of cash resources and depend entirely on credit for their operations. Importers of foreign goods used to obtain their supplies on a six to nine months credit basis, and were able to extend corresponding facilities to their customers, so that these transactions really corresponded to the granting of a short-term loan to Rumania which was perpetually renewed and which permitted the financing of these operations.

Several laws, amongst which that of the so-called "concordat préventif," finally superseded by the so-termed "judicial liquidation," have rendered commercial opera-

for the paper necessary for their pamphlets and newspapers, while the Bratianus' Press organs naturally enjoyed preferential rates. Another deplorable result of this monopoly was the high cost of books. The same book published in Bulgaria cost about half as much as in Rumania, and this explains to some extent the high percentage of illiterates in the latter country, which according to the *Lupta* of May 18th, 1932 reached as high a percentage as 70 per cent of the total population. The creation of industries, the raw material of which is not indigenous, is likely in the long run to prove extremely wasteful. They are clearly of a parasitic nature, and their maintenance will not only continue to be a charge on the Revenue but is likely to continue to handicap very seriously Rumania's staple industry, agriculture. The initial costs of installation are necessarily high, for foreign experts have to be called in to set up the machinery, supervise, and train the native workpeople, since there is a lack of experienced workmen. Moreover the stringency of monetary resources and the high rates of interest ruling necessitate a high return on capital that can be secured only by selling the manufactured article at the highest possible price, a level which is usually fixed by the cost of the corresponding foreign article, on which a heavy duty has been imposed. The high prices will forcibly curtail output since the latter is adjusted to the capacity of the local market, the possibilities of which are restrained owing to the low buying power of the peasantry. The more consumption is reduced the more manufacturers will endeavour to recoup themselves by further raising their prices, which can be attained only by increasing the protective duty. Thus a vicious circle is created, to the great disadvantage of the peasantry, who constitute 80 per cent of the population and who have to defray in the same proportion the expenses of these experimental attempts to industrialize Rumania. It is obvious that the high prices paid by the peasantry for manufactured articles affect adversely the cost of agricultural produce; even the transport rates of the latter stand high in order to compensate for the low preferential rates granted to local manufactures. One need not, therefore, be surprised if Rumanian agriculturalists can no longer market their pro-

BUDGET AND NATIONAL REVENUE

It is obvious that the present administrative machinery is too sumptuous an affair and that Rumania cannot afford to continue to live on such an ostentatious scale. Retrenchment is imperatively needed as well as a rapid return to methods of austerity, however disagreeable these may be to a people who are naturally inclined to profligacy. A drastic economy could be effected by the dismissal of well over 50,000 State functionaries who are superfluous. The *Revista Functionarilor publici*, their mouthpiece and organ, admits that in 1914 the number of State functionaries was 90,334. The war brought about a territorial increase of 216 per cent, so that proportionately the number of functionaries should be 195,133, but by 1930 there were as many as 245,187, or about 50,000 more than necessary. But apparently this total does not disclose the whole truth, for the writer was able to ascertain that while, according to the figures published in the above paper, the Ministries of Public Instruction, Home Affairs, and War had respectively 68,977, 28,894, and 32,630 public officials at the end of 1931, the numbers figuring on their respective pay-lists were 82,821, 31,318, and 33,533. To these enormous armies of officials should be added the staffs employed by the municipalities, etc., which would bring the total number up to nearly half a million. That public opinion is fairly alert on the matter and expects a drastic cutting down may be inferred from the following open letter published in the *Argus* for 16th May, 1932, which is of particular interest from many points of view:

"Rumania has a population of 18 millions, of which only 13 millions are Rumanians by race. Out of the 500,000 public functionaries 99 per cent are Rumanians by race, and a bare 1 per cent is recruited from among Hungarians, Germans, Jews, and Ukrainians. The proportion of the non-Rumanian elements in the public services is therefore infinitesimal, which proves that some 5 millions of people can live without constituting a charge to the budgets of the State, municipalities, and 'régies.' Why should not Rumanian functionaries once dismissed from the public services be able to fend for themselves as do those members of the ethnic minorities who receive no support from the budgets?"

It is admitted publicly that over 100,000 functionaries

[Bucovina]

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

162 In the World War small and populous Bucovina withstood for four years the sweep of Russian and Austrian drives over her territory. She emerged greatly transformed, but the extent of this change, especially as regards her population, was only made clear by the Romanian census of 1930 which, coming twenty years after the last Austrian enumeration, assumes the importance of a basic scientific appraisal.

Significantly, that appraisal shows that the Romanians, after 143 years of foreign rule, have retained a relative majority in the province as a whole and an absolute majority in three out of its five counties. The census found less than 1% Russians in Bucovina, about ten times as many Germans and Jews, and almost three times again as many Ruthenians and Ukrainians. Their distribution illustrates the southward migration of Galician farm labor that had theretofore been encouraged by Austria.

The return of Bucovina to Romanian rule, the restoration of her ancient trade with the rich neighboring districts of northern Moldavia and Bessarabia, the endowment of 76,911 of her landless peasantry with 187,300 acres of tillable land of her own, the improvement of communications, sanitation and education, are all positive Romanian achievements checked only temporarily by the Russian invasion of 1940.

163 Moreover, the Romanian element has gained new strength once freed of the constraints of alien interests. On the extent of this gain the second Romanian census, scheduled for December, 1940, but postponed under the pressure of events, would have supplied a wealth of circumstantial information. But a decided trend is discernible even in the available data,[1] that for the years 1935-37, according to which the two counties with a relatively large foreign population, Cernauti and Storojinet, have had the smallest annual excess of births over deaths, while the three counties with large Romanian majorities have shown the greatest increase. The figures are:

County	Population in % of Total				Annual Increase per 1,000		
	Romanians	Germans	Ruthenians	Jews	1935	1936	1937
Suceava	79.5	8.2	1.7	5.5	10.0	14.7	13.8
Campulung	61.3	20.2	6.7	8.2	11.9	15.1	12.2
Radauti	55.4	11.1	8.7	7.2	10.9	14.5	11.9
Storojinet	33.9	3.3	45.5	9.0	7.0	13.2	10.9
Cernauti	25.7	6.4	44.5	16.7	3.3	5.3	2.9

[1] Anuarul statistic al Romaniei, 1937 si 1938 (Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 1937 and 1938), Bucharest, 1939, p. 86 & seq.

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

mitted to Russia more extensive rights to Bessarabia than she herself had held at the time by the consent of Moldavia."

The fall of the Czarist règime in 1917, the Red revolution and the establishment of a "democratic" government at Moscow provided the circumstances that enabled the Bessarabians to proclaim the independence of their Moldavian republic and to exercise the recognized right of all peoples to self-determination.

The reunion with Romania is of itself a reaffirmation of the Romanian character of the province. In 1812 it counted from 250,000 to 350,000 inhabitants, mostly Romanian Moldavians. There were one million of them by 1856, and two millions by 1897.[11] During this interval the schools and the Church, the bureaucracy and the judiciary were all used by the Czarist government in a policy of Russification that embraced a program of mass colonization in which Bulgarian, Jewish, German and Ukrainian immigrants were counted upon to alter the Moldavian complexion of the province. The failure of this policy has been attested to by the official returns of the Russian state censuses and confirmed by the Romanian census of 1930.

Thus, the 1871 figures[12] compiled under the supervision of K. N. Oberoutchev, a Major General in the imperial army, gave for Bessarabia, exclusive of the three southern counties reunited to Romania in 1856, an absolute Romanian majority:

1871 Census	Total	%
Romanians	692,000	67.4
Ukrainians Great Russians	162,252	15.8
Jews	93,590	9.1
Germans	33,501	3.5
Others	45,003	4.2
Total Bessarabia	1,026,346	100.0

The Russians, it will be noted, were grouped with the Ukrainians to enhance the importance of the Slav element.

[11] When, as a result of the Crimean War, Russia was obliged to return the three southern Bessarabian counties of Cahul, Ismail and Cetatea Alba to Moldavia, the Treaty of Paris (March 30, 1856) implicitly recognized Moldavia as an independent state when it provided in Art. 21 that "The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed *to the Principality of Moldavia*, under the suzerainty of the Porte. The inhabitants of this territory shall enjoy *the rights and privileges assured the Principalities* . . ." This territory was subsequently reoccupied by Russia in 1878.

[12] Boldur, op. cit., p. 134.

[13] Id., p. 136.

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1
[BESSARABIA]

162 The next Russian census, that of 1897, reported the following findings:

1897 Census	Total	%
Romanians	920,919	47.58
Ukrainians	382,169	19.75
Great Russians	155,774	8.05
Jews	228,168	11.79
Germans	60,206	8.11
Others	188,176	9.72
Total Bessarabia	1,935,412	100.00

This tabulation included the population, numbering 136,087,[14] of the three southern counties of Cahul, Ismail and Cetatea Alba which Russia for the second time had forced from Romania at the Congress of Berlin (1878).[15] It showed an increase of 330% in the Russian and Ukrainian populations from 162,252 to 537,943 in the short span of twenty-six years and proportionately large increases for all other races except the Romanian; it failed, however, to dislodge the Romanian mass from its preponderant position.

These findings, based as they were on the discretion of the census officials in determining the declarer's nationality according to language, have been considered partisan by many authorities insofar as they tended to list as Russians all who declared themselves able to speak Russian. The comparable Romanian data (the 1930 census figures of the population *according to mother tongue*), based on the mandatory provision that the census taker record unchanged the declarations of the inhabitants, are listed by counties on pages 32 and 36 both in actual figures and in percentages. For the province as a whole, the record is:

1930 Census	Total	%
Romanians	1,598,578	55.81
Russians	370,112	12.92
Ukrainians	331,183	11.56
Jews	201,278	7.03
Bulgarians	164,551	5.74
Others	198,705	6.94
Bessarabia	2,864,402	100.00

[14] Anuarul statistic, p. 41.

[15] Tittoni, op. cit., p. 7: "At the Berlin Congress, Russia won Bessarabia, Germany the freedom of navigation on the Danube, Austria-Hungary won Bosnia and Herzegovina; England won Cyprus; France obtained permission to occupy Tunisia. Sacrificed were only Romania, who was forcibly deprived of Bessarabia, and Italy, whose interests in Tunisia were entirely disregarded."

BESSARABIA

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A tabulation by counties of the 1930 and 1897 records, with the Russians and Ukrainians listed separately in the first and jointly in the latter, reveals the following shift in the relative position of the several races:

County	Romanians		Russians	Ukrainians	Russians and Ukrainians		Others	
	1930	1897	1930		1930	1897	1930	1897
Orhei	87.3	77.86	3.8	0.9	4.7	8.24	8.0	13.90
Lapusna	77.8	62.90	7.1	0.7	7.8	13.81	14.4	23.29
Soroca	73.6	63.51	8.1	8.2	16.3	20.91	10.1	15.58
Balti	70.1	66.37	12.0	7.6	19.6	18.13	10.3	15.50
Tighina	53.4	45.14	14.7	3.0	17.7	20.35	28.9	34.51
Cahul	51.2	39.09	7.5	0.3	7.8	32.08	41.0	28.23
Ismail	31.9	23.87	29.7	4.7	34.4		33.7	
Hotin	35.0	23.87	13.6	41.6	55.2	59.55	9.8	16.58
Cetatea Alba	18.5	16.38	17.3	20.5	37.8	36.36	43.7	47.26
Bessarabia	56.2	47.58	12.3	11.0	23.3	27.8	20.5	24.62

A clear Romanian majority of 56.2% emerges for the province as a whole and is based, as the table shows, on majorities in six out of the nine counties that rise from 51.2% in Cahul to as high as 87.3% in Orhei. Furthermore, there is a relative Romanian majority in the seventh county, Ismail, and a near-equality of the Romanians with the most populous races, the Bulgarians and Ukrainians, in the remaining counties of Cetatea Alba and Hotin respectively.

The most recent Russian statistics show for the whole of the Communist Union in 1939 not more than 58.41% Russians and a multitude of other races. Among the latter are several hundreds of thousands of Romanians removed during the Czarist regime from their Bessarabian homeland to the region between the rivers Dniester and Bug, now (October, 1941) under Romanian military administration. Of these, 185,266 were listed as living in the Moldavian autonomous republic (AMSSR) created October 12, 1924, on the Ukrainian side of the Dniester to undermine the consolidation of Romanian Bessarabia. An exchange across the river of Moldavians and Ukrainians has been advocated as a first move toward Russo-Romanian understanding, the feasibility of which is supported by the Greek-Turkish pact of Lausanne, July 24, 1923, regulating the exchange of their populations, the similar agreement between Bulgaria and Romania bearing on the Dobrudja populations and more re-

•162 cently the Russo-Hungarian accord for the removal of the Hungarian population in northern Bucovina districts then overrun by Russia.

More active as a long-range factor in the evolution of Bessarabia, as indeed of all Romanian provinces, is the biological truth[11] that city populations tend to diminish in the span of a few generations. Since the surrounding rural areas serve as natural reservoirs for city populations, it has been predicted that the migration from village to city will in the course of time alter the present position even more in favor of the Romanians. The conclusion holds for 64 out of the 71 counties whose rural population is 90% Romanian.

[11]Manuila, Dr. Sabin, "Ethnographical Survey of the Population of Romania," Bucharest, 1938, pp. xiv-xv.

175 by the patient genius of the Jewish race."[1] Lastly, it is not to be gainsaid that the Hungarians themselves are comparatively a small race, numbering according to their own partisan census of 1910 only 10,050,575 out of a total population of 20,886,487."[2] And this brings us to our main object, the consideration of the racial structure of Transylvania.

162 Religious, civil, and fiscal censuses of Transylvania under both Austrian and Hungarian domination establish from the beginning the preponderance of the Rumanian element. The early censuses of the Romanian Greek-Catholic bishopric (1714, 1733 and 1750) were not complete, counting as they did families, not individuals, and omitting the region of Barsa surrounding the city of Brasov. The 1760 Austrian census, a thorough fiscal record, listed 777,170 Romanians; the 1786 count, showing a *total* population of 1,577,515, afforded the ecclesiastical authorities a basis for reaching the following conclusion as to its racial composition:

Romanians	1,048,416
Hungarians	341,058
Saxons	188,041

For the pre-Dualist era we have the report of A. Fenyes[3] for the whole of Hungary in 1840:

Hungarians	4,812,759	37.4%
Romanians	2,202,542	17.1
Germans	1,273,677	9.9
Serbs	828,365	6.4
Croats	1,315,947	10.2
Slovenes	1,687,256	13.1
Ruthenes	442,903	3.4
Jews	244,035	1.9
hers	72,922	0.6
Total	12,880,406	100.0

[1] Seton-Watson, op. cit., p. 429: "One other vital factor in the Hungarian situation must be mentioned,—the economic transformation, which expressed itself on the one hand in the decay of the gentry, the class which had long been Hungary's political backbone, and on the other hand in the virtual capture of industry, banking, commerce and the press by the Jews."

[2] Hungary in 1910 had just elected a new parliament, to which but 8 non-Hungarians had been returned by the aid of "only 194 batallions of infantry and 114 squadrons of cavalry." The census found not more than about 50% Hungarians in all Hungary, as we have seen, and but 31.62% Hungarians in the whole of Transylvania. Yet Count Stephen Tisza felt justified to address parliament as follows: "Our non-Magyar fellow-citizens must first of all reconcile themselves to the fact that they here belong to a national state, which is not a conglomerate of different races, but which one race has conquered and founded, upon which one race has stamped the ineradicable impress of its individuality." (Seton-Watson, op. cit., p. 427.)

[3] Seton-Watson, R. W., "Treaty Revision and the Hungarian Frontiers," London, 1934, p. 27.

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We also have a British estimate of 1848 for Transylvania proper:*

Romanians	1,130,000
Hungarians	550,000
Germans	292,000
Others	28,000

Thereafter we are entirely dependent on the official Hungarian figures, showing for Transylvania proper the following evolution:

Year	Romanians	%	Hungarians	%	Germans	%
1850	1,202,000	58.0	585,000	28.2	219,000	10.6
1880	1,184,883	56.8	630,477	30.3	211,748	10.2
1890	1,276,890	56.7	697,945	31.0	217,670	9.7
1900	1,397,282	56.4	814,994	32.9	233,012	9.4
1910	1,472,021	55.0	918,217	34.3	234,085	8.7

That these figures fail to render a true picture has been proved beyond dispute by the discrepancy noted between the annual net increment (the natural excess of births over deaths) of each of the nationalities listed and the reported nationality totals. Further proof is afforded by the Romanian census of 1930 which lists the nationalities in accordance with the statements of the declarers. Thus, for Transylvania (the Banat, Crisana and Maramures included) the last Hungarian figures available, those of 1910, compare as follows with the Romanian data of 1930:

	1910		1930	
Romanians	2,830,040	53.76	3,208,767	57.82
Hungarians	1,664,296	31.62	1,353,288	24.38
Germans	565,116	10.74	544,278	9.81
Jews	.....	.....	178,810	3.22
Others	204,150	3.88	264,663	4.77
Total	5,263,602	100.00	5,549,806	100.00

It is at once evident that the figure for Hungarians had been bolstered in the 1910 count by the inclusion of the Jewish population of Transylvania. For a closer scrutiny of the two censuses here compared, a tabula-

*Exclusive of the Banat of Timisoara, Crisana and Maramures.

162 tion by counties is available," giving the populations found living in 1930 within the identical administrative (county) boundaries to which the Hungarian count of 1910 applied.

The accompanying ethnographic map illustrates in distinctive colors the distribution of the principal nationalities inhabiting Transylvania. It is to be noted, however, that this convenient mode of presentation, while outlining clearly the areas of greatest concentration of each of the nationalities considered, fails to impart any information as to the relative proportion of the various races in any given section; it tends, in fact, to convey the very definite impression that each color zone represented is inhabited exclusively by the nationality to which the color corresponds, obviously an erroneous impression. A reference to the map (page 17) which outlines the administrative boundaries of the Transylvanian counties, serves to locate in the counties of Ciuc, Odorhei and Trei Scaune the great concentration of Hungarians shown in green on the color map. This region, the greatest single minority island in the province, contained in 1930 in addition to the preponderant Szekelys (listed as Hungarians) 62,817 individuals of other races. Similarly, the county of Timis-Torontal, a region which on the color map would seem preponderantly German, while actually representing one of the greatest concentration of Germans in Transylvania, contained in addition to 174,395 Germans 325,048 individuals of other races.

The Award of Vienna

175 The sinuous red line which runs from east to west on the ethnographic map was drawn at Vienna, August 30, 1940, by the Foreign Ministers of the German Reich and the Italian Kingdom, and represents their joint decision as arbiters of the claim of Hungary to Romanian Transylvania. History shows that political and other factors can and do make possible arbitrary settlements; when they do, as in the present instance, the settlement is of the essence of a compromise—a temporary working arrangement.

The Treaty of Trianon created the modern independent kingdom of Hungary. The claim of this kingdom to the territories over which Hungary as a member of the former Dual Monarchy once extended her authority were formulated by her in minute detail and submitted for the careful consideration of the experts of the Versailles peace conference. There is nothing new that Hungary could add today to what, as

*See page 50.

½ [technically impossible to reproduce for HB File -- Analyst]

/1:Clark S-4 (no date)1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

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Census of 1930
Counties of Transylvania, The Banat of Timisoara, Crisana and Maramures

Vienna Award Frontier (solid black line)
County Boundaries (dotted line)

Transylvania

1 Alba
10 Brašov
18 Cluc
19 Cluj
26 Fagaras
30 Hunedoara
38 Mures
40 Nasaud
42 Odorhei
51 Salaj
54 Sibiu
55 Somes
59 Tarnava Mare
60 Tarnava Mica
65 Trei Scaune
67 Turda

The Banat of Timisoara

15 Caras
53 Severin
64 Timis Torontal

Crisana—Maramures

2 Arad
7 Bihor
36 Maramures
52 Satu Mare

175 was then pointed out to her, was in effect but a specious plea for the perpetuation of a 1000-year old injustice."

162 728 That claim had been based mainly on historical, geographical and economic arguments. Whatever effort was made to present it from the viewpoint of the populations whom it would have affected referred in the main to the compact mass of the Szekelys, the twelfth century colonists inhabiting today the exact geographical center of post-War Romania. Romania contended that the cession to Hungary of this mass of aliens would have carried with it an even greater number of Romanians living in the territory separating the Szekelys from Hungary. As long as it will stand, the Award of Vienna will serve to prove the Romanian contention of twenty years ago. In figures the picture is as follows:

Census of 1930
Racial Composition of the Population Ceded to Hungary

County	Romanian	Hungarian	German	Jewish	Others	Total
1. Bihor	136,351	130,127	2,101	20,420	16,549	305,548
2. Ciuc	20,976	120,627	439	2,383	1,381	145,806
3. Cluj	141,607	85,284	2,669	16,057	11,034	256,651
4. Maramures	93,207	11,174	3,239	33,828	20,127	161,575
5. Mures	115,773	121,282	11,271	9,848	11,564	269,738
6. Nasaud*	103,897	7,488	21,211	6,450	6,528	145,574
7. Odorhei	5,430	112,375	454	1,250	2,475	121,984
8. Salaj	192,821	107,662	16,010	13,380	13,474	343,347
9. Satu Mare	178,523	74,191	9,530	23,967	8,664	294,875
10. Somes	169,942	33,870	351	10,546	4,646	219,355
11. Tarnava Mare	270	62	656	7	15	1,010
12. Tarnava Mica	131	1,580	3	42	165	1,921
13. Trei Scaune	17,505	105,834	760	707	2,963	127,769
Total	1,176,433	911,556	68,694	138,885	99,585	2,395,153

*Inclusive of the population, numbering 1,443, of the villages of Cosna and Carlibaba Noua transferred from the County of Nasaud to the County of Campulung, Bukovina, as of September 25, 1925.

The recovery by Hungary of 911,556 of her nationals thus caused Romania to lose a population of 1,176,433 Romanians. (An official 1940 estimate based on current vital statistics lists 978,074 or 37.1% Hungarians and 1,304,903 or 50.2% Romanians in the ceded territory.) The recovered Hungarian population lies broadly in two groups: a central group, mainly Szekelys, as we have seen, in the counties of Ciuc, Odorhei and Trei Scaune, extending also into the county of Mures, or in all 520,116 souls; and a western group in the border counties of Cluj, Salaj, Bihor,

"Letter of A. Millerand, President of the Peace Conference, replying on behalf of the Allies, May 6, 1920.

1 [cession of territory by Vienna agreement of 1940--Analyst]

Satu Mare and Maramures, or 408,438 souls. The remainder of 43,000 Hungarians in the territory recently awarded Hungary live scattered over a region containing not less than 274,240 Romanians, besides other races. 162 728

Clearly, a permanent solution of the Hungaro-Romanian problem would have had to recognize this geographical distribution and treat each group on its merits.

The western group of 408,438 Hungarians forms 30.0% of the total population (1,361,996) of the region containing them; the Romanians there number 742,509, or 54.5%, and other nationalities 211,049, or 15.5%. At the preliminary conference* held in the early Summer of 1940 at Turnu Severin between Hungarian and Romanian delegates seeking a direct amicable settlement of the dispute, the Romanian delegation could not fail to point out that by an equitable rectification of the then existing frontier and an exchange of populations a settlement could be reached that would in effect reduce to a minimum the number both of Hungarians in Romania and of Romanians in Hungary. But the Hungarian delegation, instructed to claim the whole of Transylvania, would not entertain a practical and real settlement. As a consequence, 742,509 Romanians and 211,049 other nationalities, or a total of 963,558 non-Hungarians, were turned over to a bitter foster-government to make possible the repatriation of the 408,438 Magyars of Western Transylvania. As beneficiary of a settlement that delivers to her two unwilling aliens for every one of her nationals, Hungary has proved again that she is not interested in the creation of conditions that would insure a firm peace, but in an expansion which, at the cost of her neighbors, will enable her to assume the role of Hapsburg Austria in the East. 648 [728]

The central Hungarian group in Transylvania poses a different problem. This group, non-contiguous with the Hungarian frontier traced in 1920, had even before that date shown but little interest in Hungary, to them a distant country; their concern had mostly been in Moldavia, adjoining and familiar territory where they often sought and found profitable employment. There are thus grounds to doubt that they could find satisfaction in their present position, isolated as it is by the new Vienna boundary from main railway connections, from their natural economic outlet of Brasov and the opportunities of steady employment in Romania. Nor, seemingly, could they find comfort in an embittered atmosphere, in the close everyday contact with the 159,684 Romanians living among them or in the solid block of 273,839 Romanians that divide them in the north from their kinsmen. 162

* [preceeding the Vienna[19] agreement in 1940 --
--Analyst]

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

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Table I—Population

Actual figures

COUNTY	TOTAL	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ruthenians (Ukrainians)	Bulgarians, Romanian Greek Catholics, Romanian Greek Orthodox	Magyarones	Czech, Slovaks	Jews
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ROMANIA	**18,057,028**	**13,761,328**	**1,425,507**	**745,421**	**409,150**	**582,115**	**51,962**	**344,291**	**51,542**	**68,210**
Oltenia	**1,513,179**	**1,475,365**	**3,557**	**3,442**	**750**	**65**	**1,507**	**530**	**435**	**376**
Dolj	683,149	659,219	1,365	1,663	353	7	917	220	195	77
Gorj	308,339	302,103	168	144	143	6	58	36	33	12
Mehedinti	353,878	346,363	388	839	91	4	317	107	138	13
Romanati	271,994	268,810	236	191	89	3	133	108	13	19
Valcea	340,713	340,381	680	305	194	35	140	67	68	34
Muntenia	**4,837,000**	**3,741,537**	**32,000**	**20,830**	**4,580**	**777**	**5,980**	**3,644**	**2,697**	**3,644**
Arges	357,378	351,181	595	353	263	39	93	85	37	81
Braila	219,831	198,553	1,200	1,036	1,288	27	2,000	358	96	102
Buzau	389,480	381,254	517	238	139	8	238	78	80	62
Dambovita	389,676	388,092	788	382	188	32	859	148	68	69
Ialomita	293,352	283,164	660	176	282	17	198	326	79	12
Ilfov	999,262	842,962	20,000	14,500	3,778	456	1,200	1,872	1,905	1,884
Muscel	195,797	165,662	254	100	58	2	33	28	28	21
Olt	183,995	180,206	251	143	39	3	82	163	28	27
Prahova	677,750	653,861	2,024	3,667	633	126	396	331	886	617
Romanu Sarat	186,956	178,110	251	75	79	17	60	52	18	33
Teleorman	347,795	340,726	286	129	98	3	283	284	21	9
Vlasca	296,612	287,802	510	196	184	30	105	148	44	27
Dobrogea	**915,475**	**860,972**	**3,190**	**13,581**	**37,426**	**96**	**963**	**185,379**	**345**	**269**
Caliacra	144,911	37,660	282	380	1,000	61	168	70,797	24	13
Constanta	253,893	167,568	1,492	9,805	3,832	28	268	32,548	68	156
Durostor	211,653	40,088	337	58	216	30	165	72,613	28	3
Tulcea	184,838	115,270	180	2,619	22,378	3	332	19,210	37	94
Moldova	**3,452,596**	**3,185,432**	**20,764**	**8,993**	**6,997**	**1,345**	**1,963**	**1,644**	**885**	**3,382**
Baia	301,019	231,250	8,697	964	634	69	148	127	70	352
Bihi	157,395	144,535	229	957	278	32	28	37	11	298
Bucuresti	218,258	195,723	371	732	198	65	24	68	88	282
Covurlui	219,896	173,896	2,238	1,205	2,083	87	203	123	68	343
Dorohoi	211,356	194,333	71	654	180	136	9	29	11	147
Falciu	115,015	108,669	353	86	125	4	61	168	1	19
Iasi	213,796	225,130	1,281	1,177	1,617	120	59	162	115	298
Putna	198,223	179,038	2,284	1,092	259	18	80	85	8	102
Putna	196,109	181,891	2,106	347	238	86	141	157	13	139
Roman	151,550	137,399	2,080	677	107	67	33	88	20	295
Tecuci	156,405	148,430	1,168	701	156	7	92	103	9	39
Tutova	164,821	135,682	259	271	145	18	81	107	2	32
Vaslui	130,560	130,270	97	133	170	5	10	26	1	72
Bessarabia	**3,964,402**	**3,610,737**	**529**	**51,699**	**321,913**	**314,311**	**345**	**143,776**	**540**	**5,196**
Balti	388,721	270,962	101	1,623	66,500	39,200	35	66	32	3,102
Cahul	196,693	188,714	21	8,044	14,748	419	9	28,563	347	188
Cetatea Alba	361,170	62,947	114	15,508	58,922	70,695	61	71,227	62	252
Hotin	392,420	137,360	98	323	53,493	184,307	10	29	11	1,017
Ismail	225,509	72,000	121	982	66,987	19,655	80	43,373	38	270
Lapusna	419,621	326,455	141	2,823	29,770	2,732	93	732	28	1,642
Orhei	279,292	263,930	68	156	10,786	2,600	7	97	6	288
Soroca	316,360	232,720	67	417	15,176	34,000	24	6	32	650
Tighina	386,592	163,673	72	10,324	64,980	9,067	64	19,299	34	683
Bucovina	**853,009**	**279,451**	**11,801**	**75,553**	**7,980**	**226,139**	**43**	**185**	**671**	**38,586**
Campulung	94,816	58,104	195	19,109	682	6,262	1	9	48	1,730
Cernauti	300,196	78,599	610	19,586	3,209	190,3000	38	93	315	15,243
Radauti	160,778	80,082	10,201	17,857	1,420	13,016	1	8	86	2,311
Storojinet	169,894	57,595	62	8,990	1,582	77,582	0	0	163	7,901
Suceava	121,327	96,401	813	9,991	1,163	2,899	0	34	57	2,311

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Nationality

Actual figures

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Germans 12	Jews 13	Greeks 14	Albanians 15	Armenians 16	Turks 17	Tatars 18	Gypsies 19	Czechs 20	Others 21	Not declared 22	COUNTY 1
13,404	728,115	36,499	4,670	15,501	154,733	33,141	105,790	262,541	56,353	7,134	ROMANIA

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

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Continued

Table 1—Population

COUNTY	TOTAL	Rumanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ruthenians, Ukrainians	Serbs, Croats, Slovenes	Bulgarians	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Transylvania	3,107,998	1,653,719	934,643	253,636	3,539	2,153	660	586	9,139	3,791
Alba	232,189	174,055	24,018	7,584	155	70	20	111	211	47
Bihor	468,125	6 969	69,761	33,368	331	181	66	96	289	181
Cluj	145,886	99,976	40,647	919	99	16	10	10	54	60
Cluj	330,991	206,139	100,759	7,700	452	294	90	106	364	98
Fagaras	86,859	67,375	6,768	10,750	102	6	8	11	21	6
Hunedoara	332,118	174,891	37,586	9,287	320	997	172	66	1,012	1,091
Mures	289,561	152,739	123,317	11,283	196	76	50	79	93	99
Neamt	148,111	141,559	3,676	20,785	218	56	10	30	53	88
Odorhei	199,282	6,362	189,580	694	27	5	5	1	10	27
Salaj	181,567	142,613	107,662	11,010	320	776	92	17	5,681	59
Sibiu	174,119	120,210	9,083	30,909	504	60	76	111	187	150
Solnoc	258,351	169,982	33,870	351	145	90	10	58	58	26
Targu Mures	161,900	66,903	17,619	18,810	68	3	51	32	217	100
Turda-Arieş	149,681	80,604	55,386	24,011	51	6	15	42	119	27
Tarnava Mare	195,122	23,159	109,381	781	102	73	53	20	110	59
Turda	181,282	139,365	39,216	762	53	9	11	4	179	238
Banat	939,958	333,893	97,689	225,167	1,998	2,005	40,783	18,913	14,496	592
Caras	199,479	139,551	1,862	25,654	132	61	9,923	197	7,329	108
Severin	239,589	151,412	15,818	23,118	695	1,552	1,810	529	3,234	150
Timis-Torontal	499,663	169,020	79,969	176,395	971	680	28,706	9,986	3,314	134
Crisana and Maramures	1,298,617	666,070	338,790	67,289	3,156	23,869	3,171	862	28,388	483
Arad	623,669	358,419	82,608	32,202	658	826	1,990	171	11,790	217
Bihor	519,148	314,109	152,962	1,288	496	495	132	451	11,184	121
Maramures	155,515	93,207	11,174	3,239	73	19,248	10	11	73	45
Satu Mare	198,825	138,535	16,191	9,560	1,149	3,020	61	84	555	85

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Nationality

Continued

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Romanes 12	Jews 13	Greeks 14	Albanians 15	Armenians 16	Turks 17	Tatars 18	Gagauzes 19	Others 20	Others 21	Not declared 22	COUNTY 1
-	78,639	135	21	1,941	10	3	3	75,302	1,893	1,376	**Transylvania**
-	2,993	0	-	16	11	-	-	3,762	86	31	*Alba*
-	2,610	50	-	23	0	1	-	1,987	229	272	*Braşov*
-	2,583	2	1	98	-	-	-	934	55	57	*Ciuc*
-	17,163	15	0	190	28	-	2	7,869	119	282	*Cluj*
-	662	1	1	3	-	-	-	2,511	15	15	*Făgăraş*
-	6,001	1	1	11	10	-	-	5,128	862	118	*Hunedoara*
-	4,954	1	1	65	0	-	-	11,305	73	103	*Mureş*
-	6,119	1	-	17	0	-	-	5,895	46	69	*Năsăud*
-	1,299	-	-	5	0	-	-	2,612	76	23	*Odorhei*
-	11,590	1	-	91	10	-	-	6,100	20	171	*Sibiu*
-	1,020	15	-	16	20	-	1	4,861	165	88	*Sibiu*
-	10,106	-	1	620	1	3	-	5,767	19	61	*Someş*
-	1,081	-	-	2	1	-	-	3,606	35	32	*Turda Mare*
-	1,651	-	-	16	1	-	-	7,573	20	38	*Turda Mica*
-	716	15	-	11	-	-	-	2,029	71	30	*Trei Scaune*
-	2,224	1	-	63	-	-	-	6,170	34	21	*Turda*
7	11,488	27	11	34	171	3	-	17,910	6,975	888	**Banat**
-	507	6	-	1	11	-	-	5,556	1,611	15	*Caraş*
-	2,166	1	1	-	19	1	-	5,121	178	122	*Severin*
7	8,665	16	10	13	81	2	-	7,042	286	651	*Timiş Torontal*
-	88,879	23	0	109	56	3	1	15,890	338	878	**Crişana and Maramureş**
2	9,060	11	1	79	10	2	-	5,881	1,502	134	*Arad*
4	21,482	8	3	-	17	-	1	6,086	131	190	*Bihor*
-	11,620	-	-	-	10	-	-	485	26	122	*Maramureş*
-	11,987	2	-	2	11	-	-	3,521	45	126	*Satu Mare*

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

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Table II—Population

Percentages

COUNTY	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Ruskins	Ruthenians, Ukrainians	Serbs, Croats, Slovenes	Bulgarians	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles	Hutzans	Jews	Greeks	Albanians	Armenians	Turks	Tatars	Gagauts	Gipsies	Others	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ROMANIA	71.9	7.9	4.1	2.3	3.2	0.3	2.9	0.3	0.3	*	4.0	0.1	*	*	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.3	*
Oltenia	97.5	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.8	*	*
Dolj	96.7	0.3	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7	0.9	*
Gorj	97.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.8	*	*
Mehedinti	97.7	*	0.3	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	1.8	*	*
Romanati	98.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.1	*	*
Valcea	97.4	0.9	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6	0.8	*
Muntenia	93.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	1.8	0.2	*
Arges	97.6	0.8	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.4	*	*
Braila	89.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	*	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	3.1	2.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	*	1.6	1.2	*
Buzau	97.4	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6	*	*
Dambovita	98.2	0.3	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.1	*	*
Ialomita	96.6	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	2.5	*	*
Ilfov	84.5	2.6	1.2	0.4	*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	7.0	0.4	*	0.2	0.1	*	*	1.7	0.6	*
Muscel	97.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.3	0.2	*
Olt	98.3	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.2	*	*
Prahova	95.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.5	0.4	*
Ramnicu Sarat	96.5	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.7	*	*
Teleorman	96.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.4	*	*
Vlasca	97.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.2	*	*
Dobrogea	44.2	0.3	1.5	3.4	*	0.1	22.7	*	*	*	0.5	1.1	*	0.7	18.5	2.7	0.9	1.4	1.9	*
Calacara	58.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	*	0.1	48.4	*	*	*	0.2	0.6	*	0.2	22.0	6.7	2.2	0.7	*	*
Constanta	60.2	0.6	3.2	1.5	*	0.1	8.9	*	*	*	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	6.2	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	*
Durostor	19.7	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	54.2	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	49.2	1.0	*	1.4	0.5	*
Tulcea	62.6	*	1.3	12.2	*	0.2	10.6	*	*	*	0.6	1.7	*	0.2	6.5	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	*
Moldova	89.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	4.5	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	1.3	0.3	*
Bacau	88.6	3.3	0.4	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.5	0.3	*
Baia	91.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	4.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.2	0.2	*
Botosani	88.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.3	*	*	*	0.2	*	9.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*
Covurlui	83.7	1.1	0.6	1.6	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	*	9.6	1.4	*	0.3	*	*	*	0.6	0.3	*
Dorohoi	92.1	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	*	*
Falciu	94.4	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6	*	*
Iasi	81.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	14.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.1	0.6	*
Neamt	90.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	6.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.7	0.2	*
Putna	88.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.5	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	1.2	*	*
Roman	90.7	1.4	0.3	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	4.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.3	0.1	*
Tecuci	94.9	0.7	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.0	*	*
Tutova	93.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.6	*	*
Vaslui	95.4	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.3	0.2	*
Bessarabia	56.2	*	2.8	12.3	11.9	*	5.7	*	0.3	*	7.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.4	0.5	0.3	*
Balti	70.1	*	0.4	12.0	7.8	*	*	*	0.8	*	8.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.2	*
Cahul	61.2	*	4.4	7.6	0.3	*	14.6	0.1	*	*	8.5	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	17.6	0.7	0.6	*
Cetatea Alba	18.6	*	16.3	17.3	20.5	*	20.2	*	*	*	5.5	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	2.2	0.5	*	*
Hotin	55.0	*	*	13.6	41.8	*	*	*	0.3	*	9.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*
Ismail	51.9	*	0.4	19.7	4.7	*	18.2	*	0.1	*	8.8	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	*	*	6.9	0.2	2.4	0.1
Lapusna	77.2	*	0.7	7.1	0.7	*	0.2	*	0.4	*	11.9	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.7	*	0.1
Orhei	57.3	*	*	3.2	0.8	*	*	*	0.1	*	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.7	*	*
Soroca	73.6	*	0.1	8.1	8.2	*	*	*	0.2	*	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*
Tighina	65.4	*	3.4	14.7	5.0	*	6.4	*	0.2	*	5.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.2	0.4	0.1	*

*) Less than 0.1.

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

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COUNTY	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ruthenians, Ukrainians	Serbs, Croats, Slovenes	Bulgarians	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles	Italians	Jews	Greeks	Albanians	Armenians	Turks	Tatars	Gagauzi	Gipsies	Others	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bucovina	44.5	1.4	3.9	9.9	27.7	•	•	•	3.4	1.5	10.5	•	•	•	•	–	•	0.3	0.4	•
Campulung	61.3	0.1	20.8	0.5	0.7	•	•	•	1.8	0.8	8.8	•	•	•	•	–	•	0.9	•	•
Cernauti	28.7	0.8	8.4	1.1	44.6	•	•	0.1	4.0	–	16.7	•	•	•	•	–	•	•	0.1	•
Radauti	65.4	0.4	11.1	0.9	8.7	•	•	•	1.4	7.8	7.8	•	•	•	•	–	•	0.8	1.1	•
Storojinet	33.9	•	6.3	0.9	46.8	•	•	•	4.7	•	9.0	•	•	•	•	–	•	0.2	0.8	•
Suceava	70.5	0.7	8.8	1.0	1.7	•	•	•	8.7	–	4.8	•	•	•	•	–	•	0.6	•	•
Transylvania	57.6	29.0	7.9	0.1	•	•	•	0.3	•	•	2.4	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.3	•	•
Alba	81.5	11.9	5.6	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	–	1.4	•	•	•	•	–	•	1.2	•	•
Brasov	46.9	30.6	19.8	0.2	•	•	•	0.2	•	–	1.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.2	0.1	0.2
Cluc	16.4	68.7	0.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	–	1.6	•	•	•	•	–	•	0.6	•	•
Clui	80.9	30.1	0.8	0.1	•	•	•	0.8	•	–	6.1	•	•	•	•	–	•	2.5	•	•
Fagaras	78.3	5.6	13.6	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	–	0.6	•	•	•	•	–	•	2.9	•	•
Hunedoara	28.0	11.5	9.5	•	0.1	•	•	0.3	0.2	–	1.4	•	•	•	•	–	•	1.5	0.2	•
Mures	45.8	49.6	2.9	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	–	0.4	•	•	•	•	–	•	2.9	•	•
Naasud	71.5	7.2	14.4	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	–	4.4	•	•	•	•	–	•	4.1	•	•
Odorhei	4.9	91.0	0.4	•	•	•	•	•	•	–	1.0	–	–	•	•	–	•	2.0	•	•
Salaj	86.5	31.4	4.7	•	0.2	•	•	1.7	•	–	2.9	•	–	•	•	–	•	1.8	•	•
Sibiu	68.0	4.7	22.2	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	–	0.7	•	–	•	•	–	•	2.5	•	•
Somes	77.5	18.4	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	–	1.8	–	–	0.2	•	–	•	1.7	•	•
Tarnava Mare	46.8	11.8	38.7	•	•	•	•	0.1	0.1	–	0.7	–	–	•	•	–	•	2.6	•	•
Tarnava Mica	65.9	25.6	16.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	–	1.1	–	–	•	•	–	•	5.1	•	•
Trei Scaune	18.0	80.4	0.8	•	•	•	•	•	•	–	0.5	•	–	•	–	–	•	2.2	•	•
Turda	74.4	21.4	0.4	•	•	•	•	•	0.1	–	1.9	•	–	•	–	–	•	2.2	•	•
Banat	54.6	19.4	23.7	0.2	0.6	4.3	1.1	1.5	•	•	1.2	•	•	•	•	•	–	1.9	0.7	•
Caras	69.5	8.5	18.8	•	•	4.9	•	3.6	0.2	–	0.3	•	–	•	•	•	–	2.2	1.2	•
Severin	78.8	6.8	9.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	•	1.4	•	•	0.5	•	–	•	•	•	–	2.2	0.1	•
Timis Torontal	37.8	16.4	34.9	0.2	•	6.2	1.9	0.7	•	•	1.7	•	•	•	•	•	–	1.4	•	0.1
Crisana and Maramures	60.7	23.1	4.8	0.3	1.7	0.2	•	1.7	•	•	4.4	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.1	•	•
Arad	61.0	19.5	12.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	•	2.2	•	•	2.1	•	–	•	•	•	•	1.4	•	•
Bihor	61.6	30.0	0.4	•	•	•	•	0.2	•	•	4.2	•	–	•	•	•	•	1.8	•	•
Maramures	67.7	6.2	8.0	•	11.8	•	•	•	•	•	20.2	•	–	•	•	•	•	0.2	•	•
Satu Mare	80.6	14.3	3.2	0.4	1.0	•	•	0.2	•	–	8.1	•	–	•	•	–	•	1.2	•	•

*) *Less than 0.1.*

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Table III—Population

Actual figures

COUNTY	TOTAL	Romanian	Hungarian	German	Russian	Ruthenian, Ukrainian	Serbian, Croat. Slovenian	Bulgarian	Czech. Slovakian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ROMANIA	**18,057,028**	**13,180,934**	**1,354,535**	**760,687**	**650,981**	**641,485**	**47,734**	**364,273**	**43,141**
Oltenia	**1,513,175**	**1,493,788**	**2,255**	**2,216**	**679**	**31**	**825**	**877**	**184**
Dolj	485,149	475,587	1,175	1,473	289	8	259	178	83
Gorj	206,339	205,209	153	145	136	2	80	28	19
Mehedinti	303,878	299,868	237	905	89	4	277	65	36
Romanati	271,096	269,013	224	151	47	3	99	64	15
Valcea	246,713	244,111	466	542	114	14	110	42	31
Muntenia	**4,029,088**	**3,884,679**	**32,986**	**21,817**	**10,195**	**587**	**2,938**	**3,424**	**1,177**
Arges	257,378	254,862	504	350	144	28	55	37	21
Braila	219,831	203,900	1,453	939	3,392	18	175	243	32
Buzau	309,405	306,467	457	252	132	26	118	63	23
Dambovita	309,676	304,056	656	346	162	18	368	133	30
Ialomita	293,352	289,490	419	124	482	12	106	150	13
Ilfov	999,562	913,653	24,486	15,769	4,828	354	1,113	2,195	791
Muscel	149,797	148,111	236	112	45	1	30	23	16
Olt	183,595	182,081	332	192	61	2	88	139	12
Prahova	477,750	464,644	3,473	3,378	637	88	504	182	184
Ramnicu Sarat	184,956	182,298	235	80	76	19	43	33	8
Teleorman	347,296	343,898	231	142	51	3	208	133	7
Vlasca	296,412	291,210	478	173	185	18	130	93	60
Dobrogea	**815,475**	**369,110**	**2,077**	**12,439**	**49,867**	**74**	**668**	**183,593**	**64**
Caliacra	166,911	38,049	287	474	986	27	174	70,900	7
Constanta	253,093	171,611	1,400	9,548	4,886	25	170	22,167	41
Durostor	211,433	41,690	243	51	819	18	142	71,503	5
Tulcea	184,038	117,760	147	2,366	34,176	4	182	19,023	11
Moldova	**2,433,596**	**2,250,678**	**23,894**	**8,042**	**11,286**	**4,742**	**700**	**1,181**	**249**
Bacau	261,019	235,563	13,999	696	420	69	159	90	48
Baia	157,501	147,335	134	307	1,762	26	32	32	29
Botosani	218,258	196,565	249	667	990	2,330	21	54	13
Covurlui	210,006	186,943	2,027	1,423	3,258	98	174	494	32
Dorohoi	211,354	194,474	75	374	233	1,999	1	30	8
Falciu	115,053	110,676	28	115	134	2	14	32	1
Iasi	275,796	260,214	556	1,176	2,672	108	56	118	52
Neamt	198,223	185,559	1,612	1,191	425	35	23	36	40
Putna	194,105	185,014	2,149	347	280	25	99	107	8
Roman	151,550	144,728	462	442	332	31	31	103	7
Tecuci	156,405	149,467	2,277	183	119	4	34	66	2
Tutova	144,821	140,366	229	200	202	10	49	83	9
Vaslui	139,503	133,774	97	121	459	5	7	26	1
Bessarabia	**2,864,402**	**1,998,573**	**747**	**89,568**	**370,112**	**331,183**	**199**	**164,551**	**356**
Balti	386,721	271,023	92	1,456	48,368	32,197	21	51	14
Cahul	196,693	100,777	6	8,630	16,120	680	6	28,175	227
Cetatea Alba	341,176	62,039	107	55,607	64,617	67,500	28	70,891	11
Hotin	392,430	130,959	65	270	47,235	176,940	1	18	7
Ismail	225,509	68,469	123	943	75,303	9,571	27	46,467	7
Lapusna	419,621	325,346	151	2,701	35,266	3,853	61	355	44
Orhei	279,292	245,132	65	196	9,778	4,055	4	49	5
Soroca	316,368	232,080	81	381	26,236	27,295	12	42	26
Tighina	306,592	162,739	57	10,463	47,189	9,202	29	18,503	15
Bucovina	**853,909**	**359,981**	**11,860**	**93,812**	**11,236**	**280,651**	**45**	**114**	**481**
Campulung	94,816	58,499	91	20,876	370	7,292	4	1	33
Cernauti	306,194	66,701	634	30,693	3,364	149,700	30	65	233
Radauti	160,778	83,906	10,281	20,125	3,332	31,315	1	10	62
Storojinet	169,894	48,979	48	10,759	2,989	85,715	6	9	110
Suceava	121,327	92,816	804	11,359	1,181	6,629	4	29	43

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Mother Tongue

Actual figures

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Polish	Yiddish	Greek	Albanian	Armenian	Turkish, Tartar	Gipsy	Others	Not declared	COUNTY
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
38,268	**518,754**	**20,361**	**4,247**	**11,377**	**288,073**	**101,915**	**23,419**	**7,165**	*ROMANIA*
88	**601**	**482**	**93**	**146**	**568**	**8,586**	**1,245**	**180**	**Oltenia**
30	538	195	50	82	59	4,606	700	37	*Dolj*
5	36	16	1	-	4	435	65	5	*Gorj*
-	61	142	3	40	460	1,549	117	30	*Mehedinti*
9	35	104	2	15	31	1,210	72	2	*Romanati*
44	131	25	37	9	14	706	291	26	*Valcea*
1,653	**19,842**	**5,791**	**1,636**	**6,684**	**2,988**	**22,886**	**8,436**	**1,314**	**Muntenia**
09	176	99	63	49	43	754	100	24	*Arges*
84	3,360	4,097	97	213	453	832	429	64	*Braila*
42	512	78	31	32	30	997	128	17	*Buzau*
36	235	160	64	2	28	3,210	146	26	*Dambovita*
8	184	223	113	18	102	1,822	49	17	*Ialomita*
1,017	13,592	3,468	1,061	4,060	1,153	5,247	5,860	935	*Ilfov*
7	18	25	10	3	10	947	178	25	*Muscel*
7	47	46	7	4	6	578	37	16	*Olt*
330	1,144	230	107	180	35	1,174	1,344	116	*Prahova*
13	427	47	10	18	21	1,604	21	3	*Romanu Sarat*
10	67	133	21	13	105	2,240	23	9	*Teleorman*
10	80	95	52	92	122	3,481	121	32	*Vlasca*
119	**1,816**	**7,744**	**494**	**4,984**	**183,818**	**5,620**	**2,581**	**287**	**Dobrogea**
9	217	824	21	980	50,525	3,213	157	59	*Calsacra*
94	685	3,892	422	3,065	33,414	788	746	139	*Constanta*
2	216	154	24	690	94,134	1,229	442	71	*Durostor*
14	698	2,874	25	169	4,945	390	1,236	18	*Tulcea*
1,984	**109,654**	**2,855**	**132**	**855**	**635**	**13,598**	**2,306**	**805**	**Moldova**
219	7,910	59	16	55	18	1,224	238	36	*Bacau*
240	5,789	14	2	5	7	1,122	16	49	*Baia*
238	16,219	8	3	32	16	777	30	46	*Botosani*
167	11,099	2,313	35	457	253	332	856	115	*Covurlui*
87	13,837	11	1	15	16	121	28	44	*Darohoi*
7	2,857	67	2	-	14	1,060	34	12	*Falciu*
411	27,344	78	23	120	85	1,760	703	320	*Iasi*
320	7,948	16	3	19	5	835	126	30	*Neamt*
86	4,577	140	20	82	32	997	112	30	*Putna*
100	4,170	3	21	49	53	942	36	31	*Roman*
20	1,899	66	3	4	35	2,184	32	10	*Tecuci*
45	2,025	70	3	13	78	1,386	46	8	*Tutova*
35	3,980	10	-	4	23	838	49	74	*Vaslui*
3,862	**201,278**	**972**	**1,765**	**448**	**101,356**	**6,520**	**596**	**1,326**	**Bessarabia**
1,159	31,200	31	-	36	13	985	15	60	*Balti*
30	4,354	274	-	10	36,683	805	5	131	*Cahul*
92	11,051	79	-	130	7,899	641	283	111	*Cetatea Alba*
585	35,936	2	-	1	22	263	15	111	*Hotin*
90	5,832	312	1,737	26	16,107	222	25	248	*Ismail*
1,012	48,148	203	26	196	99	1,570	203	387	*Lapusna*
151	19,017	18	-	16	9	702	21	63	*Orhei*
478	29,127	6	-	18	24	494	5	54	*Soroca*
265	16,633	47	2	15	40,500	748	24	161	*Tighina*
28,411	**74,298**	**13**	**2**	**99**	**75**	**232**	**141**	**648**	**Bucovina**
1,647	5,851	3	1	13	4	59	37	35	*Campulung*
13,959	40,102	9	1	41	54	51	74	483	*Cernauti*
2,207	9,421	-	-	3	8	54	10	39	*Radauti*
7,507	13,694	-	-	1	3	13	11	50	*Storojinet*
3,091	5,220	1	-	39	6	55	9	41	*Suceava*

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

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Table III—Population

Continued

COUNTY	TOTAL	Romanian	Hungarians	German	Russian	Ruthenian, Ukrainian	Serbian, Croat, Slovenian	Bulgarian	Czech, Slovakian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Transylvania	**3,217,988**	**1,873,691**	**997,653**	**246,587**	**3,337**	**1,272**	**484**	**820**	**8,944**
Alba	212,749	176,852	24,513	7,617	365	44	16	97	158
Brasov	168,125	85,519	46,798	33,592	308	104	54	76	239
Ciuc	145,806	18,455	124,971	503	84	18	15	9	34
Cluj	334,991	206,559	109,165	2,964	487	260	48	170	394
Fagaras	86,039	69,685	5,049	10,828	94	3	7	9	9
Hunedoara	332,118	277,705	40,375	7,422	242	492	123	70	717
Mures	289,546	131,825	133,045	11,437	322	57	37	76	66
Nasaud	144,131	106,548	7,174	21,056	206	38	11	39	27
Odorhei	130,282	4,358	123,885	404	24	3	4	1	12
Salaj	343,347	191,144	125,544	8,706	229	112	24	17	5,771
Sibiu	194,619	125,686	9,325	57,215	561	28	69	101	104
Somes	219,355	172,607	34,710	478	147	65	8	52	30
Tarnava Mare	147,994	68,259	18,094	58,970	57	3	35	32	187
Tarnava Mica	149,482	83,506	36,461	24,026	48	5	8	45	107
Trei Scaune	136,122	16,748	117,868	625	125	33	10	23	64
Turda	183,282	137,697	40,676	744	38	7	6	3	147
Banat	**939,958**	**520,641**	**105,584**	**231,862**	**1,497**	**3,991**	**40,877**	**9,870**	**10,948**
Caras	200,929	142,315	5,113	28,622	106	36	10,371	165	5,102
Severin	239,586	187,021	17,048	24,689	459	3,410	1,768	109	2,727
Timis Torontal	499,443	190,705	83,423	177,751	932	455	27,938	9,596	3,116
Crisana and Maramures	**1,390,417**	**839,484**	**377,475**	**63,144**	**1,781**	**19,944**	**1,798**	**443**	**21,619**
Arad	423,649	259,884	96,756	30,005	384	654	125	125	10,883
Bihor	510,318	313,404	172,322	2,364	566	253	98	199	10,277
Maramures	161,575	92,611	14,285	3,189	65	17,794	7	22	59
Satu Mare	294,875	173,585	94,112	7,586	766	343	35	97	400

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Mother Tongue

Continued

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Polish	Yiddish	Greek	Albanian	Armenian	Turkish, Tartar	Gipsy	Others	Not declared	COUNTY
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
1,752	32,988	69	59	187	89	29,186	1,271	1,437	**Transylvania**
16	1,751	1	4	6	7	1,190	69	43	*Alba*
62	615	35	–	14	8	230	187	284	*Brasov*
28	1,413	1	5	6	–	162	42	60	*Cluc*
49	9,949	9	20	18	21	4,666	94	318	*Cluj*
4	58	1	–	2	1	269	4	16	*Fagaras*
943	2,268	–	5	2	7	1,049	585	113	*Hunedoara*
54	6,344	–	1	6	4	6,061	59	122	*Mures*
21	5,915	8	2	–	4	2,977	32	63	*Nasaud*
9	619	–	–	–	–	403	7	23	*Odorhei*
25	9,501	–	2	4	10	2,107	22	129	*Salaj*
93	601	6	0	2	12	512	113	95	*Sibiu*
13	9,709	–	9	119	11	1,357	16	24	*Somes*
141	511	–	5	2	3	1,029	34	32	*Turnave Mare*
18	932	–	–	4	1	4,270	15	38	*Turnave Mica*
30	175	8	–	–	–	293	56	55	*Trei Scaune*
216	1,557	–	–	1	–	2,131	36	22	*Turda*
171	737	13	46	8	146	8,688	4,093	443	**Banat**
80	53	4	–	–	12	2,733	6,143	74	*Caras*
21	85	1	19	–	67	1,870	146	126	*Severin*
70	619	9	27	5	67	4,085	184	462	*Timis Torontal*
345	58,510	12	29	49	98	5,839	250	586	**Crisana and Maramures**
88	1,002	8	8	47	33	1,895	107	132	*Arad*
91	7,497	4	5	–	38	2,894	97	209	*Bihor*
34	33,239	–	7	–	3	124	16	120	*Maramures*
32	16,772	–	–	2	24	946	30	125	*Satu Mare*

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Table IV—Population

Percentages

COUNTY	TOTAL	Rumanian	Hungarian	German	Russian	Ruthenian, Ukrainian	Serbian, Croat, Slovenian	Bulgarian	Czech, Slovakian	Polish	Yiddish	Greek	Albanian	Armenian	Turkish, Tartar	Gipsy (Romany)	Others	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ROMANIA	**100.0**	**73.0**	**5.6**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**3.6**	**0.3**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**2.9**	**0.1**	•	•	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**	•
Oltenia	**100.0**	**98.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	**0.6**	•	•
Dolj	100.0	98.0	0.2	0.3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.9	0.1	•
Gorj	100.0	99.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5	•	•
Mehedinti	100.0	98.7	•	0.3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.3	0.8	•	•
Romanati	100.0	99.4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.4	•	•
Valcea	100.0	98.9	0.2	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5	0.1	•
Muntenia	**100.0**	**96.4**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.3**	•	•	•	•	•	**0.5**	**0.2**	•	**0.1**	•	**0.6**	**0.2**	•
Arges	100.0	98.0	0.2	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.3	•	•
Braila	100.0	98.8	0.7	0.4	1.5	•	•	0.1	•	•	1.5	1.9	•	•	0.3	0.4	0.2	•
Buzau	100.0	99.1	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.2	•	•	•	•	0.5	•	•
Dambovita	100.0	98.8	0.2	0.1	•	•	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.0	•	•
Ialomita	100.0	98.7	0.1	•	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.6	•	•
Ilfov	100.0	91.4	2.4	1.6	0.5	•	0.1	0.6	•	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	•
Muscel	100.0	98.9	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.6	0.1	•
Olt	100.0	99.2	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5	•	•
Prahova	100.0	97.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	•	0.1	•	•	•	0.2	•	•	•	•	0.2	0.3	•
Ramnicu Sarat	100.0	98.6	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.2	•	•	•	•	0.9	•	•
Teleorman	100.0	98.0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.6	•	•
Vlasca	100.0	98.2	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.2	•	•
Dobrogea	**100.0**	**45.3**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**5.0**	•	•	**22.5**	•	•	**0.2**	**0.9**	•	**0.6**	**22.4**	**0.7**	**0.3**	•
Caliacra	100.0	22.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	•	0.1	48.5	•	•	0.1	0.6	•	0.6	20.5	1.9	•	•
Constanta	100.0	67.8	0.6	3.8	1.9	•	•	8.8	•	•	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.8	15.8	0.5	0.3	•
Durostor	100.0	19.7	0.1	•	0.4	•	•	55.8	•	•	0.1	•	•	0.3	44.5	0.6	0.8	•
Tulcea	100.0	64.0	•	1.3	18.6	•	•	10.3	•	•	0.4	1.6	•	•	2.7	0.2	0.7	•
Moldova	**100.0**	**92.5**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.2**	•	•	•	•	**4.5**	**0.1**	•	•	•	**0.6**	•	•
Bacau	100.0	90.2	5.4	0.3	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	3.0	•	•	•	•	0.6	•	•
Baia	100.0	98.5	•	0.6	1.1	•	•	•	•	0.2	3.7	•	•	•	•	0.7	•	•
Botosani	100.0	90.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	•	•	•	0.1	7.4	•	•	•	•	0.4	•	•
Covurlui	100.0	89.0	1.0	0.7	1.8	•	•	0.2	•	•	6.5	1.1	•	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	•
Dorohoi	100.0	98.0	•	0.2	0.1	0.9	•	•	•	•	0.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Falciu	100.0	96.2	•	•	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	2.5	•	•	•	•	0.9	•	•
Iasi	100.0	87.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	•	•	•	•	0.1	9.9	•	•	•	•	0.6	0.3	0.1
Neamt	100.0	95.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	•	•	•	•	0.2	4.0	•	•	•	•	0.4	•	•
Putna	100.0	95.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	2.4	•	•	•	•	0.5	•	•
Roman	100.0	96.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	•	•	•	•	•	2.8	•	•	•	•	0.6	•	•
Tecuci	100.0	95.6	1.5	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.2	•	•	•	•	1.4	•	•
Tutova	100.0	96.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	•	•	•	•	•	1.4	•	•	•	•	1.0	•	•
Vaslui	100.0	96.9	•	•	0.3	•	•	•	•	•	2.0	•	–	•	•	0.6	•	•
Bessarabia	**100.0**	**55.8**	**?**	**2.8**	**12.9**	**11.6**	•	**5.7**	•	**0.1**	**7.0**	•	•	•	**3.5**	**0.2**	•	•
Balti	100.0	70.1	•	0.4	12.5	8.2	•	•	•	0.2	8.1	•	–	•	•	0.3	•	•
Cahul	100.0	61.2	•	4.4	8.2	0.2	•	14.3	0.1	•	9.2	0.1	–	•	18.6	0.4	•	•
Cetatea Alba	100.0	18.2	•	16.3	18.9	19.8	•	20.8	•	•	5.8	•	–	•	0.5	0.6	•	•
Hotin	100.0	59.4	•	•	12.0	46.1	•	•	•	0.1	9.9	•	–	•	•	•	•	•
Ismail	100.0	80.4	•	0.4	59.4	4.2	•	80.6	•	•	2.6	0.1	0.8	•	7.1	•	•	0.1
Lapusna	100.0	77.5	•	0.8	8.4	0.9	•	•	•	0.2	11.5	•	•	•	•	0.4	•	•
Orbei	100.0	87.8	•	•	3.5	1.5	•	•	•	•	6.8	•	–	•	•	0.5	•	•
Soroca	100.0	72.4	•	0.1	8.5	8.6	•	•	•	0.2	9.2	•	–	•	•	0.2	•	•
Tighina	100.0	53.1	•	3.4	15.4	5.0	•	6.0	•	•	8.4	•	•	•	15.2	0.2	•	•
Bucovina	**100.0**	**41.1**	**1.4**	**11.0**	**1.3**	**32.9**	•	•	•	**3.3**	**8.7**	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Campulung	100.0	61.7	•	22.0	0.4	7.7	•	•	•	1.7	6.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cernauti	100.0	21.8	0.2	10.0	1.1	46.9	•	•	•	4.6	13.1	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.2
Radauti	100.0	58.9	0.4	18.5	2.1	19.4	•	•	•	1.4	6.9	–	–	•	•	•	•	•
Storojinet	100.0	29.2	•	6.3	1.8	60.5	•	•	•	4.4	8.1	–	–	•	•	•	•	•
Sucsava	100.0	76.5	0.7	9.4	1.0	6.5	•	•	•	2.5	4.3	•	–	•	•	•	•	•

•. Less than 0.1.

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

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COUNTY	TOTAL	Romanian	Hungarian	German	Russian	Ruthenian, Ukrainian	Serbian, Croat, Slovenian	Bulgarian	Czech, Slovakian	Polish	Yiddish	Greek	Albanian	Armenian	Turkish, Tartar	Gipsy (Romany)	Others	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Transylvania	**100.0**	**58.2**	**31.0**	**7.7**	**0.1**	•	•	•	**0.2**	•	**1.6**	•	•	•	•	**0.9**	•	•
Alba	*100.0*	*69.1*	*11.5*	*3.6*	*0.2*	•	•	•	•	•	*0.2*	•	•	•	•	*0.6*	•	•
Brasov	*100.0*	*60.9*	*27.8*	*10.0*	*0.2*	•	•	•	*0.1*	•	*0.4*	•	•	•	•	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*
Cluc	*100.0*	*18.7*	*65.7*	*0.3*	•	•	•	•	•	•	*1.0*	•	•	•	•	*0.1*	•	•
Cluj	*100.0*	*61.7*	*33.6*	*0.9*	*0.1*	•	•	•	*0.1*	•	*3.0*	•	•	•	•	*1.3*	•	•
Fagaras	*100.0*	*81.0*	*5.9*	*12.6*	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.5*	•	•
Hunedoara	*100.0*	*89.6*	*19.2*	*1.2*	•	*0.1*	•	•	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.7*	–	•	•	•	*0.5*	*0.2*	•
Mures	*100.0*	*45.5*	*45.9*	*5.9*	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	*2.3*	–	•	•	•	*3.1*	•	•
Nasaud	*100.0*	*75.9*	*6.0*	*14.6*	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	•	*4.1*	–	•	•	•	*3.1*	•	•
Odorhei	*100.0*	*9.8*	*86.1*	*0.3*	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.5*	–	–	–	–	*0.3*	•	•
Salaj	*100.0*	*86.7*	*96.6*	*2.5*	•	•	•	•	*1.7*	•	*2.2*	–	•	•	•	*0.6*	•	•
Sibiu	*100.0*	*64.8*	*4.8*	*29.4*	*0.2*	•	•	•	•	•	*0.4*	•	•	•	•	*0.5*	•	•
Somes	*100.0*	*78.7*	*15.8*	*0.2*	•	•	•	•	•	•	*4.4*	–	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	•
Tarnava Mare	*100.0*	*46.1*	*19.8*	*30.8*	•	•	•	•	*0.1*	•	*0.5*	–	•	•	•	*1.1*	•	•
Tarnava Mica	*100.0*	*66.9*	*24.4*	*16.1*	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	–	•	•	•	*2.9*	•	•
Trei Scaune	*100.0*	*18.5*	*96.6*	*0.5*	•	•	•	•	•	•	*0.1*	•	–	–	–	*0.2*	•	•
Turda	*100.0*	*76.1*	*22.3*	*0.4*	•	•	•	•	•	*0.1*	*0.2*	–	–	•	–	*1.3*	•	•
Banat	**100.0**	**55.3**	**11.2**	**24.6**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**4.3**	**1.1**	**1.3**	•	•	•	•	•	•	**0.9**	**0.7**	•
Caras	*100.0*	*70.8*	*5.5*	*14.2*	•	•	*5.3*	•	*2.5*	•	•	•	•	–	•	*1.4*	*5.1*	•
Severin	*100.0*	*78.1*	*7.1*	*10.5*	*0.2*	*1.4*	*0.7*	•	*1.1*	•	•	•	•	–	•	*0.8*	•	•
Timis Torontal	*100.0*	*58.5*	*16.7*	*36.6*	*0.2*	•	*6.6*	*1.9*	*0.6*	•	*0.1*	•	•	•	•	*0.8*	•	•
Crisana and Maramures	**100.0**	**60.4**	**27.1**	**4.5**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**0.1**	•	**1.6**	•	**4.2**	•	•	•	•	**0.4**	•	•
Arad	*100.0*	*61.5*	*28.8*	*41.8*	•	*0.2*	*0.4*	•	*2.6*	•	*0.2*	•	•	•	•	*0.4*	•	•
Bihor	*100.0*	*61.4*	*33.8*	*0.5*	*0.1*	•	•	•	*1.0*	•	*1.5*	•	•	–	•	*0.6*	•	•
Maramures	*100.0*	*57.3*	*8.8*	*2.0*	•	*11.0*	•	•	•	•	*20.6*	–	•	•	•	•	•	•
Satu Mare	*100.0*	*58.9*	*31.9*	*2.6*	*0.2*	*0.1*	•	•	*0.1*	•	*5.7*	–	–	•	•	*0.5*	•	•

*) Less than 0.1.

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Actual figures

Table V—Population

COUNTY	TOTAL	Greek-Orthodox	Greek-Catholic	Roman-Catholic	Reformed, Calvinist	Protestant, Lutheran	Unitarian	Armenian-Gregorian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ROMANIA	**18,057,028**	**13,108,227**	**1,427,391**	**1,234,151**	**718,786**	**398,759**	**69,257**	**10,865**
Oltenia	**1,513,175**	**1,498,685**	**965**	**6,726**	**623**	**1,399**	**18**	**89**
Dolj	485,149	477,274	289	3,338	328	702	4	38
Gorj	206,339	205,610	85	385	35	60	—	—
Mehedinti	303,878	300,809	155	1,539	39	148	1	4
Romanati	271,096	270,124	129	337	72	70	8	5
Valcea	246,713	244,268	297	1,107	149	329	5	12
Muntenia	**4,829,088**	**3,820,478**	**17,379**	**80,528**	**10,257**	**16,998**	**614**	**3,214**
Arges	257,378	255,153	94	755	206	212	4	35
Braila	219,831	205,740	324	2,717	267	560	13	113
Buzau	309,405	305,969	311	748	156	135	41	25
Dambovita	309,676	306,361	372	1,045	191	248	18	4
Ialomita	293,352	291,205	183	377	182	86	7	6
Ilfov	999,562	844,743	13,166	36,997	7,557	12,409	390	2,838
Muscel	149,797	148,772	62	482	101	75	1	2
Olt	183,595	182,675	39	337	138	79	—	2
Prahova	477,750	458,570	2,545	5,959	1,143	2,984	125	125
Ramnicu Sarat	184,956	182,939	68	246	79	39	8	6
Teleorman	347,294	343,846	63	283	64	78	5	—
Vlasca	296,412	294,505	152	582	173	113	2	58
Dobrogea	**815,475**	**589,218**	**940**	**7,739**	**843**	**7,593**	**83**	**4,282**
Calliacra	166,911	117,556	61	333	151	269	21	761
Constanta	253,093	199,580	689	4,520	537	6,228	44	2,774
Durostor	211,433	114,254	95	124	101	42	16	479
Tulcea	184,038	157,829	95	2,762	54	1,054	2	188
Moldova	**2,433,396**	**2,145,683**	**2,429**	**199,953**	**1,482**	**2,919**	**122**	**974**
Bacau	261,019	197,862	523	47,139	270	310	14	178
Baia	157,501	146,294	189	1,497	11	179	—	6
Botosani	218,258	195,075	165	1,460	36	110	3	93
Covurlui	210,006	182,782	363	4,008	462	722	33	311
Dorohoi	211,354	195,267	53	579	18	94	1	4
Falciu	115,055	105,462	24	5,655	3	35	—	1
Iasi	275,796	226,188	239	6,335	110	433	29	98
Neamt	188,223	179,314	292	4,528	52	532	6	10
Putna	194,105	182,767	385	7,152	230	105	5	188
Roman	151,550	110,900	90	32,462	45	111	3	61
Tecuci	156,405	150,595	57	2,493	75	96	7	16
Tutova	144,821	139,735	35	373	78	139	18	9
Vaslui	139,503	133,442	8	272	17	53	1	3
Bessarabia	**2,864,482**	**2,569,648**	**983**	**13,507**	**727**	**74,879**	**23**	**1,236**
Balti	386,721	345,323	86	3,224	14	1,325	3	127
Cahul	196,693	181,135	1	166	—	8,530	—	15
Cetatea Alba	341,176	269,688	15	2,865	466	52,484	1	408
Hotin	392,430	341,412	81	1,282	4	114	—	4
Ismail	225,509	198,209	47	576	30	658	—	33
Lapusna	419,621	361,110	390	2,112	142	2,263	11	330
Orhei	279,292	257,739	131	353	17	69	3	45
Soroca	316,368	280,252	183	1,175	26	228	2	15
Tighina	306,592	274,180	49	1,754	28	9,199	3	30
Bucovina	**853,009**	**613,358**	**19,266**	**98,347**	**534**	**20,688**	**67**	**139**
Campulung	94,816	64,713	781	16,030	10	5,186	7	8
Cernauti	306,194	205,284	11,466	30,687	103	5,219	47	22
Radauti	160,778	113,503	2,098	26,037	410	4,249	1	8
Storojinet	189,894	132,736	3,271	15,389	5	1,976	10	1
Suceava	121,327	97,124	1,650	10,204	6	4,025	2	103

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

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Actual figures

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Armenian-Catholic	Lipovan	Adventist	Baptist	Mosaic	Mohammedan	Others	Atheists	Not declared	COUNTY
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
1,448	**57,288**	**16,102**	**60,562**	**756,930**	**185,486**	**7,436**	**6,604**	**6,686**	***ROMANIA***
13	1	695	82	3,523	712	199	88	98	**Oltenia**
—	—	402	38	2,357	133	153	53	38	*Dolj*
—	—	41	—	106	7	1	8	1	*Gorj*
10	1	165	30	456	466	12	12	31	*Mehedinti*
—	—	45	10	197	52	11	14	3	*Romanati*
3	—	42	4	407	54	10	1	26	*Valcea*
74	2,189	5,396	1,187	94,216	3,198	637	1,567	1,141	**Muntenia**
5	—	45	1	671	113	46	15	23	*Arges*
13	1,825	300	107	7,259	462	22	21	88	*Braila*
—	1	230	11	1,697	54	9	1	17	*Buzau*
—	—	463	1	788	93	44	18	28	*Dambovita*
—	304	86	68	542	204	14	78	10	*Ialomita*
52	29	667	620	76,645	1,685	208	998	758	*Ilfov*
—	—	113	43	29	23	54	11	29	*Muscel*
—	—	81	9	195	15	1	2	22	*Olt*
4	—	811	168	4,743	117	130	216	130	*Prahova*
—	—	220	9	1,124	60	24	130	4	*Rosmicu Sarat*
—	—	2,048	104	255	400	77	65	6	*Teleorman*
—	—	332	16	288	165	6	12	26	*Vlasca*
28	17,945	561	1,234	4,831	180,488	197	78	294	**Dobrogea**
4	3	80	10	445	47,067	25	31	94	*Caliacra*
23	2,386	223	852	1,981	33,039	32	27	158	*Constanta*
—	317	249	5	401	95,289	17	12	32	*Durostor*
1	15,239	9	367	1,204	5,093	123	8	10	*Tulcea*
42	3,610	2,977	284	142,260	477	1,332	496	454	**Moldova**
3	—	286	3	14,305	22	9	66	31	*Bacau*
—	1,425	46	—	7,770	8	24	2	48	*Baia*
6	100	368	44	20,092	6	558	108	42	*Botosani*
19	42	166	69	20,617	301	17	80	114	*Covurlui*
—	13	188	81	14,874	12	112	15	48	*Dorohoi*
—	1	96	2	3,627	7	123	8	11	*Falcia*
6	594	211	31	41,120	103	63	48	188	*Iasi*
—	11	183	5	13,214	9	26	18	23	*Neamt*
7	—	81	18	7,054	43	8	30	32	*Putna*
1	146	75	—	7,464	25	136	4	27	*Roman*
—	—	74	—	2,955	9	17	—	11	*Tecuci*
—	8	127	1	4,184	31	58	27	7	*Tutova*
—	176	178	—	4,992	—	184	5	72	*Vaslui*
81	31,344	1,927	18,861	286,958	148	3,836	676	977	**Bessarabia**
38	1,963	92	2,205	31,916	7	343	8	47	*Balti*
—	950	90	1,230	4,444	4	101	—	27	*Cahul*
1	167	175	2,970	11,400	7	219	241	69	*Cetatea Alba*
1	3,809	1,233	7,321	36,132	20	718	234	75	*Hotin*
2	17,055	41	1,718	6,433	22	394	121	170	*Ismail*
22	689	101	698	50,603	60	472	62	336	*Lapusna*
7	781	—	395	19,566	8	117	—	61	*Orhei*
8	3,498	101	983	29,510	12	318	4	52	*Soroca*
2	2,432	94	1,341	16,954	7	354	16	140	*Tighina*
234	3,218	918	1,145	93,101	49	427	997	584	**Bucovina**
4	25	110	29	7,748	3	22	123	22	*Campulung*
121	37	564	227	51,681	35	70	241	390	*Cernauti*
3	2,055	68	261	11,578	7	119	329	52	*Radauti*
99	498	62	336	18,397	4	16	57	37	*Storojinet*
7	603	114	292	6,697	—	200	247	53	*Suceava*

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

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Table V—Population

Continued

COUNTY	TOTAL	Greek-Orthodox	Greek-Catholic	Roman-Catholic	Reformed, Calvinist	Protestant, Lutheran	Unitarian	Armenian-Gregorian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Transylvania	**3,217,988**	**893,176**	**1,991,527**	**613,234**	**497,861**	**264,766**	**67,832**	**91**
Alba	212,749	108,590	67,258	7,225	15,946	7,007	2,580	2
Brasov	168,125	82,040	4,042	16,681	42,765	40,675	2,324	9
Ciuc	145,806	1,879	20,072	118,533	1,947	257	85	15
Cluj	334,991	64,543	142,993	28,716	72,739	2,601	3,495	9
Fagaras	86,039	47,487	22,093	1,642	2,506	11,141	312	2
Hunedoara	332,118	213,235	61,386	30,318	15,086	3,328	1,559	5
Mures	289,546	41,919	93,897	35,037	87,713	11,319	7,651	5
Naesud	144,131	19,960	86,746	3,371	5,153	22,331	35	—
Odorhei	130,282	4,777	1,443	45,035	48,739	1,002	26,882	—
Salaj	343,347	15,183	180,608	41,757	87,350	1,172	50	2
Sibiu	194,619	101,129	24,746	7,832	4,250	54,052	373	1
Somes	219,355	32,881	139,317	6,955	28,005	238	78	19
Tarnava Mare	187,994	54,709	15,369	6,696	9,186	58,085	2,934	13
Tarnava Mica	149,482	24,826	60,906	6,828	24,817	20,264	3,009	10
Trei Scaune	136,122	19,911	3,119	49,139	55,250	1,105	6,277	4
Turda	183,282	60,606	77,532	7,457	26,389	269	8,188	5
Banat	**939,950**	**527,393**	**33,672**	**321,486**	**20,937**	**13,980**	**149**	**33**
Caras	200,929	141,162	10,336	43,211	1,265	917	23	1
Severin	239,586	180,643	9,459	35,731	7,367	1,282	31	4
Timis Torontal	499,443	205,488	13,877	242,494	12,305	11,781	95	28
Crisana and Maramures	**1,390,417**	**511,887**	**250,346**	**212,691**	**177,522**	**15,469**	**349**	**87**
Arad	422,649	220,576	17,766	112,097	23,180	13,546	109	49
Bihor	510,318	253,942	54,438	52,899	107,269	1,531	162	3
Maramures	161,575	8,449	104,132	10,409	2,935	137	37	—
Satu Mare	294,875	12,880	173,910	37,286	44,138	455	41	5

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Religion

Continued

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Armenian-Catholic	Lipovan	Adventist	Baptist	Mosaic	Mohammedan	Others	Atheists	Not declared	COUNTY
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
965	—	2,933	10,286	81,562	135	708	1,379	1,652	**Transylvania**
2	—	16	630	3 101	12	21	123	36	*Alba*
1	—	141	148	2,778	12	110	36	313	*Brasov*
239	—	94	96	2,525	3	—	5	54	*Ciuc*
39	—	475	1,178	17,655	35	41	118	354	*Cluj*
—	—	231	114	645	1	35	11	18	*Fagaras*
1	—	193	1,888	4,829	13	88	77	122	*Hunedoara*
13	—	542	472	10,497	14	101	209	162	*Mures*
2	—	29	30	6,375	5	5	20	69	*Naisaud*
1	—	180	607	1,404	—	16	123	53	*Odorhei*
4	—	46	7,881	17,754	10	141	252	137	*Salaj*
—	—	67	405	1,237	20	35	84	97	*Sibiu*
539	—	111	427	10,619	5	15	68	78	*Somes*
—	—	213	200	1,104	3	23	32	57	*Turacul Mare*
119	—	394	469	1,705	2	36	58	39	*Turacul Mic*
—	—	37	245	949	—	6	28	52	*Trei Scaune*
3	—	164	296	2,233	—	34	83	21	*Turda*
—	8	143	6,770	14,945	193	183	453	665	**Banat**
—	—	15	3,046	725	14	83	59	72	*Caras*
—	—	58	2,267	2,329	80	46	152	137	*Severin*
—	8	70	1,457	10,981	99	54	242	456	*Timis Torontal*
4	3	1,453	29,773	97,287	91	725	1,910	681	**Crisana and Maramures**
2	3	436	9,017	10 021	41	215	436	135	*Arad*
1	—	254	11,087	27,807	24	439	233	209	*Bihor*
—	—	710	289	34,089	11	39	179	119	*Maramures*
1	—	32	380	25,370	15	12	162	188	*Satu Mare*

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

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Percentages

Table VI—Population

COUNTY	TOTAL	Greek-Orthodox	Greek-Catholic	Roman-Catholic	Reformed, Calvinist	Protestant, Lutheran	Unitarian	Armenian-Gregorian	Armenian-Catholic	Lipovan	Adventist	Baptist	Mosaic	Mohammedan	Other	Atheist	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ROMANIA	**100.0**	**72.6**	**7.9**	**6.8**	**3.9**	**2.2**	**0.4**	*	*	**0.3**	*	**0.3**	**4.2**	**1.9**	*	*	*
Oltenia	**100.0**	**99.0**	*	**0.4**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**0.2**	*	*	*	*
Dolj	100.0	98.4	*	0.7	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	*
Gorj	100.0	99.0	*	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mehedinti	100.0	99.0	*	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*	*	*
Romanati	100.0	99.6	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Valcea	100.0	99.0	0.2	0.4	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	*
Muntenia	**100.0**	**94.8**	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	*	*	*	*	**0.1**	*	**2.3**	*	*	*	*
Arges	100.0	99.1	*	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	*	*
Braila	100.0	95.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.3	*	*	*	0.4	0.1	*	3.2	0.2	*	*	*
Buzau	100.0	98.9	0.1	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	*
Dambovita	100.0	98.9	0.1	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.5	*	*	*	*
Ialomita	100.0	99.5	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	*
Ilfov	100.0	84.5	1.5	9.7	0.2	1.2	*	0.5	*	*	*	*	7.7	0.1	*	*	*
Muscel	100.0	98.3	*	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Olt	100.0	99.5	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*
Prahova	100.0	96.0	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	1.0	*	*	*	*
Ramnicu Sarat	100.0	98.9	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.6	*	*	*	*
Teleorman	100.0	99.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	0.1	*	*	*
Vlasca	100.0	99.4	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dobrogea	**100.0**	**72.3**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.9**	*	**0.5**	*	**2.2**	*	**0.2**	**0.5**	**22.1**	*	*	*
Callacra	100.0	70.4	*	0.2	*	0.2	*	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.3	28.2	*	*	*
Constanta	100.0	78.9	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.1	*	1.1	*	0.9	*	0.3	0.2	15.1	*	*	*
Durostor	100.0	54.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	0.2	45.1	*	*	*
Tulcea	100.0	85.2	*	1.5	*	0.6	*	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.2	0.7	8.8	*	*	*
Moldova	**100.0**	**90.2**	*	**4.5**	*	**0.1**	*	*	*	**0.1**	*	*	**0.7**	*	*	*	*
Bacau	100.0	75.8	0.2	18.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	5.6	*	*	*	*
Baia	100.0	98.9	0.1	1.0	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.9	*	*	4.6	*	*	*	*
Botosani	100.0	89.4	*	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	9.5	*	0.2	*	*
Covurlui	100.0	87.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	9.2	*	*	*	*
Dorohoi	100.0	92.4	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.0	*	*	*	*
Falciu	100.0	91.7	*	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.2	*	0.1	*	*
Iasi	100.0	88.0	*	3.5	*	0.2	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	7.4	*	*	*	*
Neamt	100.0	90.8	0.1	2.3	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.7	*	*	*	*
Putna	100.0	94.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.8	*	*	*	*
Roman	100.0	75.2	*	21.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.9	*	*	*	*
Tecuci	100.0	96.3	*	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.9	*	*	*	*
Tutova	100.0	96.5	*	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.2	*	*	*	*
Vaslui	100.0	96.7	*	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.1	*	2.6	*	0.1	*	*
Bessarabia	**100.0**	**87.6**	*	**8.5**	*	**2.6**	*	*	*	**1.1**	*	**0.7**	**7.2**	*	**0.1**	*	*
Balti	100.0	89.3	*	0.8	*	0.5	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.6	0.5	*	*	*	*
Cahul	100.0	92.1	*	*	*	4.5	*	*	*	0.4	*	0.6	1.5	*	*	*	0
Cetatea Alba	100.0	79.0	*	0.8	0.1	16.4	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.9	2.5	*	*	*	*
Hotin	100.0	87.0	*	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	0.3	1.9	9.3	*	0.3	*	*
Ismail	100.0	87.9	*	0.5	*	0.5	*	*	*	7.6	*	0.3	2.9	*	0.3	*	*
Lapusna	100.0	90.1	*	0.6	*	0.6	*	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.3	18.1	*	0.1	*	*
Orhei	100.0	92.3	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	0.1	7.0	*	*	*	*
Soroca	100.0	88.6	*	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	1.1	*	0.3	9.5	*	0.1	*	*
Tighina	100.0	89.4	*	0.6	*	9.0	*	*	*	0.3	*	0.4	6.5	*	0.1	*	*

*: Less than 0.1.

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

According to Religion

Continued

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COUNTY	TOTAL	Greek-Orthodox	Greek-Catholic	Roman-Catholic	Reformed, Calvinist	Protestant, Lutheran	Unitarian	Armenian-Gregorian	Armenian-Catholic	Lipovan	Adventist	Baptist	Mosaic	Mohammedan	Other	Atheist	Not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bucovina	**100.0**	**71.9**	**2.5**	**11.5**	•	**2.4**	•	•	•	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**10.9**	•	•	**0.1**	•
Campulung	*100.0*	*68.8*	*0.8*	*16.0*	•	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	*0.1*	•	*9.8*	•	•	*0.1*	•
Cernauti	*100.0*	*67.0*	*3.7*	*10.0*	•	*1.7*	•	•	•	•	*0.2*	•	*16.0*	•	•	•	*0.1*
Radauti	*100.0*	*70.6*	*1.5*	*10.8*	*0.8*	*2.6*	•	•	•	*1.5*	•	*0.2*	*7.9*	•	•	*0.2*	•
Storojinet	*100.0*	*78.1*	*1.9*	*9.1*	•	*1.8*	•	•	•	*0.3*	•	*0.2*	*8.1*	•	•	•	•
Suceava	*100.0*	*90.1*	*1.4*	*3.4*	•	*3.2*	•	•	•	*0.3*	•	*0.2*	*3.3*	–	*0.8*	*0.8*	•
Transylvania	**100.0**	**27.8**	**31.1**	**12.8**	**15.5**	**7.6**	**2.1**	•	•	–	•	**0.3**	**2.5**	•	•	•	•
Alba	*100.0*	*61.9*	*31.6*	*3.4*	*7.8*	*3.2*	*1.5*	•	•	–	•	*0.4*	*1.5*	•	•	•	•
Brasov	*100.0*	*49.8*	*9.4*	*9.5*	*7.6*	*17.8*	*1.4*	•	•	–	•	•	*1.7*	•	•	•	*0.2*
Cluj	*100.0*	*7.5*	*15.8*	*61.2*	*1.8*	*0.8*	•	•	*0.2*	–	•	•	*1.7*	•	–	•	•
Clui	*100.0*	*19.3*	*48.7*	*8.8*	*81.7*	*0.8*	*1.0*	•	•	–	*0.1*	*0.4*	*8.3*	•	•	•	*0.1*
Fagaras	*100.0*	*56.8*	*35.7*	*1.8*	*2.0*	*18.0*	*0.4*	•	•	–	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.5*	•	•	•	•
Hunedoara	*100.0*	*64.9*	*18.8*	*9.1*	*4.8*	*1.0*	*0.8*	•	•	–	•	*0.8*	*1.8*	•	•	•	•
Mures	*100.0*	*14.8*	*38.4*	*12.1*	*30.3*	*3.9*	*0.6*	•	•	–	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.6*	•	•	•	•
Nasaud	*100.0*	*13.8*	*60.2*	*8.3*	*3.8*	*10.4*	•	•	•	–	•	•	*4.4*	•	•	•	•
Odorhei	*100.0*	*2.7*	*1.1*	*84.0*	*87.4*	*0.8*	*80.8*	–	•	–	*0.1*	*0.8*	*1.1*	–	•	•	•
Salaj	*100.0*	*4.4*	*58.6*	*18.9*	*84.4*	*0.8*	•	•	•	–	•	*0.8*	*4.0*	•	•	•	•
Sibiu	*100.0*	*58.0*	*18.7*	*4.0*	*8.8*	*17.8*	*0.8*	•	•	–	•	*0.8*	*0.8*	•	•	•	•
Somes	*100.0*	*15.0*	*68.8*	*8.8*	*17.8*	*0.1*	•	•	*0.8*	–	•	*0.8*	*4.8*	•	•	•	•
Turnavu Mare	*100.0*	*26.8*	*10.4*	*4.5*	*0.8*	*38.8*	*8.0*	•	•	–	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.7*	•	•	•	•
Turnavu Mica	*100.0*	*16.8*	*40.7*	*4.0*	*16.0*	*16.8*	*8.5*	•	•	–	*0.8*	*0.8*	*1.1*	•	•	•	•
Trei Scaune	*100.0*	*14.8*	*8.9*	*86.1*	*40.0*	*0.8*	*4.0*	•	•	–	•	*0.8*	*0.7*	–	•	•	•
Turda	*100.0*	*58.1*	*48.8*	*4.1*	*14.4*	*0.1*	*4.4*	•	•	–	•	*0.8*	*1.8*	–	•	•	•
Banat	**100.0**	**56.1**	**3.6**	**34.3**	**3.3**	**1.5**	•	•	•	–	•	**0.7**	**1.5**	•	•	•	•
Caras	*100.0*	*70.8*	*8.1*	*81.5*	*0.8*	*0.8*	•	•	•	–	•	*1.8*	*0.4*	•	•	•	•
Severin	*100.0*	*78.4*	*5.8*	*14.9*	*8.1*	*0.8*	•	•	•	–	•	*0.8*	*1.0*	•	•	•	•
Timis Torontal	*100.0*	*41.3*	*8.8*	*48.8*	*8.8*	*2.4*	•	•	•	–	•	*0.8*	*8.8*	•	•	•	•
Crisana and Maramures	**100.0**	**86.8**	**26.2**	**15.5**	**12.8**	**1.1**	•	•	•	**0.1**	**1.8**	**7.0**	•	•	•	•	•
Arad	*100.0*	*66.8*	*4.8*	*80.8*	*8.6*	*8.8*	•	•	•	*0.1*	*0.1*	*8.1*	*8.4*	•	•	*0.1*	•
Bihor	*100.0*	*48.6*	*10.7*	*10.4*	*81.0*	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	•	*8.8*	*0.4*	•	•	•	•
Maramures	*100.0*	*8.8*	*64.4*	*8.4*	*1.8*	•	•	•	•	*0.4*	*0.8*	*81.1*	•	•	•	*0.1*	•
Satu Mare	*100.0*	*4.4*	*88.0*	*18.8*	*16.0*	*0.8*	•	•	•	•	•	*0.1*	*8.0*	•	•	•	•

*) *Less than 0.1.*

RACIAL ASPECTS OF ROMANIA'S CASE

Table

CENSUS

Ethnical composition of the of the Counties partly or

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COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP	TOTAL	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ukrainians	Yugoslavs	Bulgars	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles
I. BIHOR County Total	**519,319**	**314,199**	**153,942**	**2,288**	**696**	**693**	**131**	**211**	**11,163**	**131**
Percentages	*100.0*	*61.5*	*30.0*	*0.4*	–	–	–	–	*2.2*	–
A. Cities Total	**102,277**	**37,847**	**56,818**	**1,826**	**356**	**425**	**81**	**139**	**287**	**75**
Percentages	*100.0*	*36.4*	*54.8*	*2.0*	*0.3*	*0.4*	–	*0.3*	*0.3*	–
CITIES:										
Oradea	82,687	23,412	43,630	927	300	414	75	135	228	69
Beiuș	4,293	2,574	1,121	37	10	2	1	4	26	6
Salonta	15,297	2,861	12,267	36	46	9	5	16	33	–
B. Townships Total	**660,041**	**287,062**	**96,924**	**1,268**	**140**	**68**	**50**	**52**	**10,875**	**56**
Percentages	*100.0*	*70.4*	*23.5*	*0.3*	–	–	–	–	*2.7*	–
TOWNSHIPS:										
Aleșd	43,146	34,326	3,434	67	17	10	3	1	5,866	2
Beiuș	47,234	40,689	5,386	10	1	3	4	–	3	–
Bolhu	30,135	19,181	588	25	1	1	1	–	3	–
Ceica	31,760	30,340	976	15	16	–	3	–	8	8
Centrala	49,538	27,730	20,291	450	22	41	9	43	56	8
Marghita	43,314	19,909	15,020	280	15	9	7	–	4,926	10
Salonta	29,811	21,231	7,447	26	8	1	3	3	579	–
Sacuieni	23,182	3,221	17,618	59	14	2	7	1	708	1
Sniard	22,677	8,854	12,522	41	3	–	1	–	490	2
Tilaugd	31,089	24,256	6,134	23	23	–	9	–	250	17
Tinca	35,326	27,508	6,675	21	12	1	–	–	19	2
Vascau	30,629	29,727	423	31	6	–	3	–	17	3
2. CIUC County Total	**145,806**	**36,976**	**126,637**	**439**	**99**	**16**	**10**	**10**	**84**	**58**
Percentages	*100.0*	*14.4*	*82.7*	*0.3*	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. Cities Total	**15,163**	**1,330**	**12,798**	**142**	**27**	**9**	**4**	**7**	**29**	**13**
Percentages	*100.0*	*8.1*	*85.8*	*0.9*	*0.1*	–	–	–	*0.1*	–
CITIES:										
Mercurea-Ciuc	4,807	598	3,796	71	9	3	1	3	–	7
Jigodin (Suburb)	1,195	90	1,093	1	4	–	–	–	–	1
Gheorgheni	10,355	632	8,913	71	18	4	3	4	29	5
B. Townships Total	**130,644**	**19,706**	**107,919**	**297**	**72**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**54**	**38**
Percentages	*100.0*	*15.1*	*82.6*	*0.2*	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOWNSHIPS:										
Centrala	32,947	766	31,820	57	11	1	2	–	7	13
Frumoasa	23,521	4,771	17,840	77	27	1	1	3	3	9
Gheorgheni	52,339	12,704	38,461	102	23	4	2	–	22	15
Sanmartin	21,837	1,498	19,798	61	11	1	1	–	2	2
3. CLUJ County Total	**334,991**	**204,139**	**100,739**	**2,788**	**453**	**284**	**69**	**105**	**544**	**98**
Percentages	*100.0*	*60.9*	*30.1*	*0.8*	*0.1*	–	–	–	*0.9*	–
A. Cities Total	**180,348**	**86,833**	**80,572**	**2,516**	**406**	**246**	**54**	**132**	**273**	**78**
Percentages	*100.0*	*48.2*	*47.8*	*1.4*	*0.4*	*0.8*	–	*0.1*	*0.8*	–
CITIES:										
Cluj	108,844	34,393	67,689	2,500	405	244	54	132	262	76
Huedin	5,401	1,137	2,883	16	1	2	–	–	11	2
B. Townships Total	**228,746**	**168,197**	**80,187**	**272**	**47**	**38**	**15**	**34**	**291**	**20**
Percentages	*100.0*	*73.5*	*21.9*	*0.1*	–	–	–	–	*0.1*	–
TOWNSHIPS:										
Borsa	30,516	16,867	2,933	9	3	–	–	1	1	–
Cluj	51,049	32,459	16,045	89	28	24	4	28	30	4
Gilau	26,978	17,828	8,133	19	2	1	1	4	1	–
Iliie	29,574	24,757	3,042	19	2	2	1	–	71	1
Huedin	49,509	39,540	8,587	98	8	9	9	1	182	7
Mociu	27,409	18,854	7,253	12	2	–	–	–	3	–
Sarmasul	23,711	17,802	4,192	26	2	2	–	–	1	8
4. MARAMURES County Total	**161,575**	**93,207**	**11,174**	**3,299**	**73**	**19,220**	**10**	**26**	**73**	**55**
Percentages	*100.0*	*57.7*	*6.9*	*2.0*	–	*11.9*	–	–	–	–
A. Cities Total	**27,270**	**9,658**	**5,424**	**161**	**44**	**1,221**	**10**	**26**	**44**	**26**
Percentages	*100.0*	*35.4*	*19.9*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*4.5*	–	*0.1*	*0.2*	–
CITIES:										
Sighet	27,270	9,658	5,424	161	44	1,221	10	26	44	26
Iapa (Suburb)	2,136	1,851	8	–	7	1	–	–	–	–

*) The counties of Tarnava Mare and Tarnava Mica are not listed here, only a small part of their population (1,010 and 1,921 respectively) having been transferred to Hungary.

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

VII
OF 1930
urban and rural population wholly ceded to Hungary.*

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Hebrews	Jews	Greeks	Albanians	Armenians	Turks	Tatars	Gagauzs	Gipsies	Other races	Undeclared	COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP
6	21,983	8	8	7	17	-	1	6,906	181	196	I. BIHOR County Total
-	*4.3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.3*	-	-	*Percentages*
6	18,731	8	8	1	12	-	-	860	111	79	A. Cities Total
	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.2*	*0.1*	-	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
6											Oradea
-	14,766	5	3	1	5	-	-	571	71	75	Beiuș
-	661	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	39	-	Salonta
-	505	-	-	-	5	-	-	289	1	4	
-	6,251	-	-	6	5	-	1	5,146	30	117	B. Townships Total
-	*1.3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.3*	-	-	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
											Aleșd
-	947	-	-	1	-	-	-	463	3	4	Beiuș
-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	6	5	Beliu
-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	Cefa
-	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	Centrale
-	371	-	-	-	1	-	-	980	2	12	Marghita
-	2,233	-	-	4	-	-	-	787	1	23	Salonta
-	88	-	-	-	2	-	-	416	-	5	Secuieni
-	892	-	-	-	2	-	-	619	1	37	Sălard
-	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	7	Tileagd
-	425	-	-	-	-	-	1	583	-	18	Tinca
-	346	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	6	-	Vascau
-	123	-	-	1	-	-	-	68	1	6	
-	3,883	2	1	94	-	-	-	933	55	57	2. CIUC County Total
-	*1.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.8*	-	-	*Percentages*
-	846	1	1	87	-	-	-	89	7	22	A. Cities Total
-	*5.0*	-	-	*0.5*	-	-	-	*0.8*	-	*0.1*	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
-	253	-	-	17	-	-	-	27	3	17	Miercurea-Ciuc
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Gheorgheni (Șchiorb)
-	393	1	1	20	-	-	-	62	4	5	
-	1,537	1	-	87	-	-	-	844	48	35	B. Townships Total
-	*1.9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.8*	-	-	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
											Centrale
-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	539	9	1	Frumoasa
-	503	-	-	30	-	-	-	210	4	18	Gheorgheni
-	771	1	-	1	-	-	-	490	10	14	Sanmartin
-	161	-	-	7	-	-	-	75	25	-	
-	17,162	15	6	186	34	-	2	7,869	119	207	3. CLUJ County Total
-	*6.1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2.8*	-	-	*Percentages*
-	14,088	14	6	104	21	-	-	1,371	97	243	A. Cities Total
-	*13.5*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.3*	-	*0.2*	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
-	13,062	13	6	102	21	-	-	1,043	97	243	Cluj
-	1,013	1	-	2	-	-	-	328	-	-	Huedin
-	3,063	1	-	82	8	-	2	6,498	22	44	B. Townships Total
-	*1.5*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*3.2*	-	-	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
											Baciu
-	249	1	-	22	3	-	-	427	-	-	Cluj
-	424	-	-	6	-	-	2	1,561	11	34	Gilau
-	236	-	-	5	-	-	-	735	-	3	Hida
-	646	-	-	4	-	-	-	1,026	-	3	Huedin
-	618	-	-	1	-	-	-	443	6	-	Mocia
-	407	-	-	10	-	-	-	804	5	6	Sarmasel
-	483	-	-	34	-	-	-	1,152	2	-	
-	33,328	-	-	7	10	-	-	485	36	133	4. MARAMURES County Total
-	*20.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.3*	-	-	*Percentages*
-	18,526	-	-	5	9	-	-	56	8	46	A. Cities Total
-	*38.9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.3*	-	*0.1*	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
											Sighet
-	18,526	-	-	5	9	-	-	56	8	46	Șapa (Șchiorb)
-	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	

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Table

Ethnical composition of the
of the Counties partly or

COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP	TOTAL	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Jews	Ukrainians	Yugoslavs	Bulgars	Others	Total
B. Townships Total	134,305	83,549	5,778	3,975	39	18,999	-	-	39	39
Percentages	*100.0*	*62.2*	*4.3*	*3.0*	-	*14.1*	-	-	-	-
TOWNSHIPS:										
Ina	16,921	11,539	95	30	6	19	-	-	-	3
Ghidhet	43,798	23,742	4,307	133	12	6,681	-	-	33	11
Vinet	53,678	36,268	1,148	2,906	11	11,300	-	-	6	13
5. MURES County Total	289,546	132,719	128,317	11,281	234	76	80	79	93	99
Percentages	*100.0*	*45.8*	*44.6*	*3.9*	*0.1*	-	-	-	-	-
A. Cities Total	47,887	11,667	28,957	2,894	199	54	18	73	39	53
Percentages	*100.0*	*24.3*	*54.8*	*6.0*	*0.4*	*0.1*	-	*0.5*	-	-
CITIES:										
Targu-Mures	38,517	9,795	22,387	632	181	53	18	70	36	9
Reghin	9,390	1,812	5,570	2,222	8	1	-	2	3	5
B. Townships Total	241,739	121,312	97,360	8,439	145	20	32	7	54	87
Percentages	*100.0*	*50.1*	*40.3*	*3.5*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWNSHIPS:										
Band	21,173	14,090	5,292	13	1	-	1	-	2	-
Mercurea	32,799	2,440	28,430	23	3	-	1	-	1	3
Mures	31,265	16,857	31,445	91	10	2	4	6	12	11
Raciu	18,706	13,952	3,853	17	4	-	-	-	1	-
Reghin	71,114	43,378	18,419	4,099	13	3	13	-	4	14
Tosca	23,877	15,350	2,720	3,000	2	-	1	-	-	-
Toplita	23,805	14,427	7,082	286	108	15	12	1	30	55
6. NASAUD County Total	146,131	103,010	7,476	20,703	218	84	18	39	83	86
Percentages	*100.0*	*71.8*	*5.2*	*14.4*	*0.2*	-	-	-	-	-
A. Cities Total	17,640	8,533	1,661	4,044	149	35	11	26	26	8
Percentages	*100.0*	*48.4*	*9.5*	*22.9*	*0.8*	*0.2*	-	*0.1*	*0.1*	-
CITIES:										
Bistrita	14,128	5,666	1,363	4,461	146	38	11	38	21	8
Nasaud	3,512	2,869	98	83	3	1	-	-	4	-
B. Townships Total	128,491	94,475	4,815	16,341	69	15	7	1	28	78
Percentages	*100.0*	*74.7*	*4.8*	*12.8*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWNSHIPS:										
Bargaru	31,060	30,487	292	6,850	21	3	1	1	8	20
Nasaud	32,596	27,888	1,068	1,922	26	-	-	-	5	-
Rodna	28,584	25,695	1,179	177	18	12	6	-	15	18
Sieu	34,242	20,605	3,476	7,292	4	-	2	-	-	-
7. ODORHEI County Total	190,383	6,383	119,388	664	27	3	5	1	10	27
Percentages	*100.0*	*4.9*	*91.8*	*0.4*	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Cities Total	8,518	962	6,928	172	10	3	-	1	7	9
Percentages	*100.0*	*11.5*	*81.3*	*2.0*	*0.1*	-	-	-	-	*0.1*
CITY:										
Odorhei	8,518	962	6,928	172	10	3	-	1	7	9
B. Townships Total	181,764	5,438	112,487	292	17	-	5	-	11	18
Percentages	*100.0*	*4.8*	*88.4*	*0.8*	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWNSHIPS:										
Cristur	30,692	2,317	27,819	107	5	-	1	-	9	-
Orlaud	25,316	1,704	22,860	112	1	-	2	-	1	9
Odorhei	37,361	125	36,666	31	8	-	2	-	-	5
Praid	28,615	1,274	25,912	22	3	-	-	-	1	4
8. SALAJ County Total	345,347	192,921	107,663	16,019	328	774	42	17	5,991	89
Percentages	*100.0*	*55.8*	*31.1*	*4.7*	-	*0.2*	-	-	*1.7*	-
A. Cities Total	31,830	10,888	10,488	1,798	89	863	13	12	78	28
Percentages	*100.0*	*34.2*	*32.1*	*5.6*	*0.3*	*2.7*	-	-	*0.2*	-
CITIES:										
Zalau	8,340	2,115	5,014	90	7	16	2	9	18	1
Carei	16,043	5,683	3,437	1,719	80	845	10	1	43	21
Simleul-Silvaniei	7,447	2,340	2,034	19	2	2	1	2	17	1

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

VII, Continued

urban and rural population wholly ceded to Hungary.

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Russian	Jew	Gypsy	Albanian	Armenian	Turk	Tatar	Gagauz	Gypsy	Other race	Undetermined	COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP
-	38,883	-	-	3	1	-	-	427	18	83	B. Townships Total
-	*17.4*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.2*	-	*-*	*Percentage*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-	3,894	-	-	-		-	-	179	6	30	Ian
-	6,360	-	-	1	-	-	-	180	10	27	Bighet
-	11,819	-	-	2	-	-	-	127	2	25	Viseu
-	9,909	2	2	44	6	-	-	11,306	73	105	5. MURES County Total
-	*8.4*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*9.6*	-	-	*Percentage*
-	6,306	2	2	37	5	-	-	992	57	63	A. Cities Total
-	*10.4*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.1*	-	-	*Percentage*
											CITIES:
-	4,833	2	2	36	5	-	-	699	50	60	Targu-Mures
-	1,536	1	-	1	-	-	-	103	7	3	Reghin
-	3,573	-	-	37	1	-	-	10,283	56	61	B. Townships Total
-	*7.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4.8*	-	-	*Percentage*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-	148	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,998	1	4	Band
-	383	-	-	6	-	-	-	1,193	-	1	Maresesa
-	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,533	1	1	Mures
-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	707	1	20	Raciu
-	938	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,598	13	16	Reghin
-	213	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,278	2	1	Tonca
-	1,460	-	-	9	1	-	-	375	10	8	Toplita
-	6,329	7	-	87	6	-	-	5,990	44	46	6. NASAUD County Total
-	*4.4*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4.1*	-	-	*Percentage*
-	3,996	6	-	8	6	-	-	863	24	28	A. Cities Total
-	*14.7*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*Percentage*
											CITIES:
-	3,177	6	-	8	6	-	-	131	20	28	Bistrita
-	619	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	4	-	Nasaud
-	2,741	1	-	29	-	-	-	5,731	20	20	B. Townships Total
-	*2.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4.4*	-	-	*Percentage*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-	888	1	-	3	-	-	-	2,666	6	12	Borgoa
-	1,198	-	-	1	-	-	-	482	1	3	Nasaud
-	234	-	-	14	-	-	-	768	13	3	Rodna
-	513	-	-	11	-	-	-	2,813	-	14	Sieu
-	1,389	-	-	5	-	-	-	2,633	21	29	7. ODORHEI County Total
-	*1.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2.0*	-	-	*Percentage*
-	389	-	-	3	-	-	-	133	6	13	A. Cities Total
-	*2.3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.4*	-	*0.1*	*Percentage*
											CITY:
-	383	-	-	3	-	-	-	132	6	13	Odorhei
-	1,000	-	-	2	-	-	-	2,510	15	11	B. Townships Total
-	*0.9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2.1*	-	-	*Percentage*
											TOWNSHIPS:
-	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	-	3	Cristur
-	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	557	13	1	Ocland
-	84	-	-	1	-	-	-	398	1	-	Odorhei
-	466	-	-	-	-	-	-	945	1	7	Praid
-	13,320	3	-	91	10	-	-	6,100	26	120	8. SALAJ County Total
-	*5.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.0*	-	-	*Percentage*
-	4,264	3	-	13	2	-	-	561	13	61	A. Cities Total
-	*19.4*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.1*	-	*0.5*	*Percentage*
											CITIES:
-	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	1	10	Zalau
-	2,329	3	-	4	2	-	-	185	10	47	Carei
-	1,526	-	-	11	-	-	-	90	2	-	Simleul-Silvaniei

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Table

Ethnical composition of the of the Counties partly or

COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP	TOTAL	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Ukrainians	Yugoslavs	Bulgars	Czechs, Slovaks	Poles
B. Townships Total	**311,517**	**182,763**	**92,977**	**14,222**	**229**	**411**	**29**	**5**	**5,823**	**36**
Percentages	*100.0*	*58.7*	*29.8*	*4.6*	–	*0.1*	–	–	*1.9*	–
TOWNSHIPS:										
Carei	37,367	13,826	9,519	12,564	35	75	14	2	30	12
Cehul-Silvaniei	44,333	30,098	11,389	669	21	–	2	1	11	6
Craene	30,009	22,470	5,965	5	–	–	–	1	253	–
Jibou	37,535	32,974	2,613	38	8	1	3	–	4	3
Simleul-Silvaniei	44,870	22,627	15,425	42	1	1	–	–	4,876	1
Tasnad	44,388	24,209	16,140	728	149	10	5	–	464	5
Valea-Lui-Mihai	31,487	9,685	18,887	154	21	320	3	1	11	6
Zalau	41,528	26,874	13,059	22	4	4	2	1	174	3
9. SATU MARE County Total	**294,875**	**178,523**	**74,191**	**9,530**	**1,149**	**2,920**	**61**	**84**	**555**	**85**
Percentages	*100.0*	*60.5*	*25.2*	*3.2*	*0.4*	*1.0*	–	–	*0.2*	–
A. Cities Total	**69,526**	**24,314**	**29,139**	**1,190**	**286**	**696**	**36**	**81**	**131**	**64**
Percentages	*100.0*	*35.0*	*41.9*	*1.8*	*0.4*	*0.7*	–	*0.1*	*0.2*	–
CITIES:										
Satu-Mare	51,495	16,251	21,916	939	269	488	34	80	65	54
Baia-Mare	13,904	6,622	4,927	153	13	6	2	1	65	11
Baia-Sprie	4,127	1,441	2,296	8	4	2	–	–	1	1
B. Townships Total	**225,349**	**154,209**	**45,052**	**8,430**	**863**	**2,524**	**25**	**3**	**424**	**19**
Percentages	*100.0*	*68.4*	*20.0*	*3.7*	*0.4*	*1.1*	–	–	*0.2*	–
TOWNSHIPS:										
Arsed	29,488	16,875	4,666	6,568	15	21	1	–	11	–
Baia-Mare	35,028	29,973	4,138	34	4	9	6	–	4	1
Manaestur	15,895	15,048	101	10	1	1	–	–	–	–
Ousiu	28,276	21,509	3,968	21	34	42	2	–	370	5
Satu-Mare	40,860	17,137	19,887	95	282	1,577	10	–	29	5
Seini	25,901	19,453	4,238	547	14	7	2	–	2	5
Somcuta-Mare	25,205	22,138	1,255	31	10	–	1	–	1	1
Ugocea	24,696	12,076	6,799	1,124	503	867	3	3	7	2
10. SOMES County Total	**219,355**	**169,943**	**33,870**	**351**	**145**	**93**	**10**	**58**	**53**	**26**
Percentages	*100.0*	*77.5*	*15.4*	*0.2*	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. Cities Total	**21,718**	**8,979**	**7,171**	**197**	**110**	**91**	**8**	**54**	**28**	**13**
Percentages	*100.0*	*41.3*	*33.0*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.4*	–	*0.3*	*0.1*	–
CITIES:										
Dej	15,110	5,965	5,234	131	64	89	1	47	19	11
Gherla	6,608	3,014	1,937	66	45	2	4	7	6	2
B. Townships Total	**197,637**	**160,963**	**26,699**	**154**	**35**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**25**	**13**
Percentages	*100.0*	*81.4*	*13.5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOWNSHIPS:										
Beclean	37,913	27,235	8,193	46	18	1	1	–	2	3
Dej	53,007	43,230	6,821	37	4	–	3	2	5	3
Garbou	14,335	13,091	157	:	1	–	–	–	–	–
Gherla	38,674	28,923	8,527	4	5	1	–	2	5	–
Ileanda	25,371	23,988	250	11	5	–	1	–	4	3
Lapus	28,337	23,896	2,751	55	2	–	–	–	12	4
11. TREI SCAUNE County Total	**136,122**	**21,759**	**109,381**	**781**	**102**	**73**	**33**	**28**	**119**	**80**
Percentages	*100.0*	*16.0*	*80.4*	*0.6*	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. Cities Total	**15,925**	**2,444**	**12,456**	**260**	**22**	**61**	**5**	**19**	**21**	**11**
Percentages	*100.0*	*15.3*	*78.2*	*1.6*	*0.1*	*0.4*	–	*0.1*	*0.1*	–
CITIES:										
Sf. Gheorghe	10,818	2,181	7,826	203	18	61	4	18	17	6
Targul Secuesc	5,107	263	4,630	57	4	–	1	1	4	5
B. Townships Total	**120,197**	**19,315**	**96,925**	**521**	**80**	**12**	**28**	**6**	**98**	**39**
Percentages	*100.0*	*16.1*	*80.6*	*0.4*	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOWNSHIPS:										
Barsolt	16,210	2,260	13,038	105	12	2	–	–	13	2
Covasna	33,985	5,403	27,587	131	51	5	17	–	57	22
Sf. Gheorghe	35,077	8,178	25,377	245	11	4	10	6	26	1
Tg. Secuesc	34,925	3,474	30,923	40	6	1	1	–	2	14

RACIAL STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

VII, Continued

urban and rural population wholly ceded to Hungary.

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Hutsans	Jews	Greeks	Albanians	Armenians	Turks	Tatars	Gagauzi	Gipsies	Other races	Undeclared	COUNTY CITY TOWNSHIP
–	9,114	–	–	76	8	–	–	5,739	13	62	**B. Townships Total**
–	*8.8*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.8*	–	–	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
–	521	–	–	–	4	–	–	746	1	18	Carei
–	1,502	–	–	5	–	–	–	631	1	7	Cehul-Silvaniei
–	786	–	–	27	–	–	–	521	–	1	Crasna
–	1,259	–	–	35	–	–	–	579	6	12	Jibou
–	838	–	–	1	–	–	–	1,048	–	10	Simleul-Silvaniei
–	1,600	–	–	3	–	–	–	1,067	3	5	Tasnad
–	1,902	–	–	–	4	–	–	488	2	3	Valea-Lui-Mihai
–	706	–	–	5	–	–	–	669	–	6	Zalau
–	23,967	2	–	7	11	–	–	3,521	43	126	**9. SATU MARE County Total**
–	*8.1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.5*	–	–	*Percentages*
–	12,953	2	–	7	4	–	–	829	32	50	**A. Cities Total**
–	*18.0*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.8*	–	–	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
–	10,693	2	–	5	4	–	–	642	24	29	Satu-Mare
–	1,952	–	–	2	–	–	–	127	6	17	Baia-Mare
–	308	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	2	4	Baia-Sprie
–	11,014	–	–	–	7	–	–	2,692	11	76	**B. Townships Total**
–	*4.9*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.5*	–	–	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
–	616	–	–	–	–	–	–	703	–	12	Ardeu
–	668	–	–	–	–	–	–	185	6	–	Baia-Mare
–	621	–	–	–	–	–	–	109	1	3	Manastur
–	2,168	–	–	–	–	–	–	156	1	–	Ossiu
–	1,311	–	–	–	1	–	–	495	2	29	Satu-Mare
–	1,411	–	–	–	–	–	–	211	–	11	Seini
–	1,336	–	–	–	–	–	–	425	1	6	Somcuta-Mare
–	2,883	–	–	–	6	–	–	608	–	15	Ugocea
–	10,546	–	7	434	1	2	–	3,767	19	41	**10. SOMES County Total**
–	*4.8*	–	–	*0.8*	–	–	–	*1.7*	–	–	*Percentages*
–	4,365	–	–	271	–	2	–	305	11	12	**A. Cities Total**
–	*10.1*	–	–	*1.7*	–	–	–	*1.4*	–	–	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
–	3,346	–	6	5	–	2	–	178	3	9	Dej
–	1,019	–	1	366	–	–	–	127	8	3	Gherla
–	6,181	–	–	53	1	–	–	3,462	8	29	**B. Townships Total**
–	*5.1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.8*	–	–	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
–	1,554	–	–	4	–	–	–	850	–	6	Beclean
–	1,685	–	–	12	–	–	–	1,197	1	7	Dej
–	318	–	–	2	–	–	–	165	–	–	Garbou
–	617	–	–	17	–	–	–	563	–	10	Gherla
–	791	–	–	3	1	–	–	307	7	–	Ileanda
–	1,216	–	–	15	–	–	–	380	–	6	Lapus
–	714	15	–	11	–	–	–	2,929	71	89	**11. TREI SCAUNE County Total**
–	*0.8*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*3.3*	–	–	*Percentages*
–	371	–	–	8	–	–	–	332	7	18	**A. Cities Total**
–	*3.5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1.4*	–	*0.1*	*Percentages*
											CITIES:
–	281	–	–	1	–	–	–	187	6	9	Sf. Gheorghe
–	90	–	–	7	–	–	–	35	1	9	Targul Secuesc
–	343	15	–	3	–	–	–	2,797	64	41	**B. Townships Total**
–	*0.5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*3.3*	–	–	*Percentages*
											TOWNSHIPS:
–	50	1	–	–	–	–	–	724	–	3	Barsolt
–	159	3	–	3	–	–	–	522	21	4	Covasna
–	76	6	–	–	–	–	–	1,070	40	27	Sf. Gheorghe
–	58	5	–	–	–	–	–	391	3	7	Tg. Secuesc

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Table VIII

Ethnical Composition of the County Population of Transylvania, the Banat and Crisana-Maramures

The 1910 Hungarian Census and the 1930 Romanian Census Compared

Transylvania	Census	Total	Romanians	Hungarians	Germans	Jews	Others
Alba	1910	221,618	171,483	35,262	7,269	3,845	3,759
	1930	212,749	173,401	24,028	7,583	2,995	4,742
Brasov	1910	101,199	35,091	33,869	29,542	1,503	1,194
	1930	168,125	83,948	44,761	33,348	2,438	3,630
Ciuc	1910	145,720	18,032	123,531	1,080	2,357	720
	1930	145,806	20,976	120,627	439	2,383	1,381
Cluj	1910	290,547	164,997	98,944	8,387	12,581	5,638
	1930	354,991	204,139	100,759	2,788	17,163	10,142
Fagaras	1910	95,174	84,436	5,561	3,236	905	1,036
	1930	86,039	67,375	4,768	10,750	442	2,704
Hunedoara	1910	340,125	271,675	47,041	8,101	5,679	7,629
	1930	332,118	272,283	37,554	8,282	4,662	9,307
Mures	1910	219,589	71,909	126,616	8,312	7,550	5,202
	1930	289,546	132,719	123,317	11,283	9,959	12,268
Nasaud	1910	127,843	87,564	8,483	25,609	7,254	3,933
	1930	144,131	103,010	7,476	20,785	6,339	6,521
Odorhei	1910	124,173	2,840	117,145	2,202	1,313	673
	1930	130,282	6,382	119,385	464	1,289	2,762
Salaj	1910	230,140	136,087	77,463	816	9,849	5,925
	1930	343,347	192,821	107,662	16,010	13,380	13,474
Sibiu	1910	176,921	113,672	8,594	49,757	1,865	3,333
	1930	194,619	120,738	9,085	56,999	1,400	6,397
Somes	1910	248,076	185,725	44,000	6,901	7,995	3,455
	1930	219,355	169,942	33,870	351	10,546	4,646
Tarnava Mare	1910	148,826	60,381	17,385	62,224	1,089	7,747
	1930	147,994	66,307	17,419	58,810	1,061	4,397
Tarnava Mica	1910	116,091	55,585	33,136	20,272	1,766	5,332
	1930	149,482	80,604	35,306	24,011	1,631	7,930
Trei Scaune	1910	148,080	22,963	122,296	617	1,222	982
	1930	136,122	21,759	109,381	781	714	3,487
Turda	1910	174,375	125,668	41,982	576	2,648	3,501
	1930	183,282	136,315	39,214	742	2,224	4,787
Total	1910	2,908,497	1,608,108	936,308	234,901	69,121	60,059
	1930	3,217,988	1,852,719	934,642	253,426	78,626	98,575
Banat							
Caras Severin	1910	466,484	336,278	28,669	55,915	4,796	40,827
	1930	440,515	323,063	20,870	48,772	2,763	45,047
Timis Torontal	1910	511,016	174,349	76,128	194,965	8,638	56,936
	1930	499,443	180,020	76,969	174,395	8,485	59,574
Total	1910	977,500	510,627	104,797	250,880	13,433	97,763
	1930	939,958	503,083	97,839	223,167	11,248	104,621
Crisana-Maramures							
Arad	1910	418,320	247,635	111,317	31,995	10,102	17,271
	1930	423,649	258,239	82,488	52,202	9,048	21,672
Bihor	1910	485,903	253,652	184,658	3,458	32,462	11,673
	1930	510,318	314,109	152,942	2,288	21,982	18,997
Maramures	1910	150,468	73,457	20,666	7,839	28,311	20,195
	1930	161,575	93,207	11,174	3,239	33,828	20,127
Satu Mare	1910	307,834	128,241	141,103	7,238	29,468	1,784
	1930	294,875	178,523	74,191	9,530	23,967	8,664
Total	1910	1,362,525	702,985	457,744	50,530	100,343	50,923
	1930	1,390,417	844,078	320,795	67,259	88,825	69,460

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CHAPTER II

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE

131 The Kingdom of Greater Rumania which emerged
161 after the Peace Settlement of 1919 covered an area of about 118,000 square miles, which is more than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and had a population of about 15,500,000. Greater Rumania comprised the Old Kingdom (Wallachia, Moldavia and the Northern Dobrudja) and the New Territories, namely the Eastern Banat, the Crisana, Maramures, Transylvania, the Bukovina, Bessarabia and the Southern Dobrudja.[1] In relation to the position before 1914 both the territory and population of Rumania had been doubled. Still more important, the Kingdom was transformed from a national State into a multi-national State.[2]

133 The chief geographical features of Greater Rumania were the Carpathian Mountains, which sur-

[1] The Southern Dobrudja was Bulgarian up to the end of the Second Balkan War when it was ceded to Rumania; it was returned to Bulgaria by the Central Powers during the Great War, re-ceded to Rumania in 1919 and ceded again to Bulgaria in 1940.

162 [2] The population of the Old Kingdom in 1915 was about 7,625,000. The population of Greater Rumania in 1920 was 15,541,000 and had risen by 1940 to over 20,000,000 (an average yearly increase of about 233,000). The most numerous of the minorities were the Hungarians and Szekelys of Transylvania and the western provinces; the Jews, living all over Rumania; the Germans, living in the Banat, Transylvania and Bessarabia; Ukrainians and Russians in the Bukovina and Bessarabia; Bulgarians in the Dobrudja, Bessarabia and the Banat; Turks, Tatars, Gypsies, Serbs, Poles, Armenians, Greeks, etc.

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133 plains an endless sea of ripening wheat and maize
361 dips and rises in the summer breeze.

In the Carpathian valleys and in Transylvania dark forests alternate with fertile, gently rising slopes, irrigated by swift rivers which descend from the high mountains. Old castles and mansions of Hungarian nobles still guard the highways which pass through Rumanian, Hungarian and German villages and the small 'Saxon' towns, some of which have still preserved the atmosphere of mediaeval German townships.

In the Bukovina the civilizing influence of the Austrians is still visible. This small province, with its factories and prosperous farms, is one of the crossroads where east and west meet. In Bessarabia Russian and Ukrainian influences are very strong. The churches and cottages, the peasants' carts and dresses recall the Ukraine east of the Dniester. The Dobrudja, with its undulating uplands and its long, sandy Black Sea shore, offers good grazing for many great flocks of sheep which are driven there in the autumn to escape from the icy winter in the Carpathians. The province is only sparsely populated and has a definitely Balkan character. Fezzes and turbans are still common in the streets of its little towns. The plains west of Transylvania differ little in their aspect from the great Hungarian plains, but here too there is a great diversity of peoples and cultures, all adding to the colourful and often confusing picture of Rumania as it was between the two wars.

162 THE POPULATION. The acquisition of the New Territories after the Great War brought many non-

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Rumanians under Rumanian rule. Although the great majority of the population was made up of Rumanians, about one-quarter was formed by minorities consisting of more than a dozen nationalities. The majority of the people lived on the land, only one-sixth in towns. Ethnically, the population of Rumania consisted approximately of Rumanians 73%; Hungarians over 8%; Slavs nearly 7%; Jews 5%; Germans over 4%; others 3%. About 82% of the people were engaged in agriculture and forestry.

The different nationalities living in Greater Rumania have in many cases preserved all the characteristics of their original race and land; others have absorbed the historical and cultural influences to which Rumania has been subject at various times. Both groups—and they are by no means sharply distinct from each other—have been transformed in the process of history and have influenced their neighbours and the life of the country as a whole.

THE RUMANIAN PEASANTS. The Rumanians are a simple and hardy people of peasants, used to oppression and poverty. Throughout centuries the Rumanian peasant was a serf, working all his life to satisfy the *boiar*, the tax-collector or the foreign prince. There have been only very short periods of Rumania's history when the peasant could reap and keep the hard-earned fruits of his labour. To-day, too, his fate follows the familiar pattern, only the present system of exploitation is much more efficient. It is all the more astonishing, therefore, that this people has preserved its optimism and a certain

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garian Kingdom, as by the Habsburgs for their purposes; but it has a very distinctive vitality of its own.

The Patriarch of the Rumanian Orthodox Church is a person of great importance in the State and was one of the Council of Regency during the present king's minority. He, the Metropolitans, the Bishops of the Orthodox Church and those of the Rumanian Uniate Church were Senators for life: so were the heads of other Churches having over 200,000 members.[1]

The village priest, *Popa*, plays a leading part in the life of the Orthodox community. There is great veneration of certain saints—especially the Blessed Virgin and the Saint of the parish—and their ikons. Many of the strongest traditions of the country people are those connected with the seasons, and the Church has christianized many of the old pagan customs. The funeral rites, in particular, only part of which are conducted by the priest, are full of strange symbolism. There is a widespread belief in vampires and other evil spirits and the need of exorcizing them. But though religious practice hovers upon the borderline between faith and superstition, the standard of personal morality among the peasantry is on the whole a high one; the family counts for a great deal and the honour of women is closely guarded.

[1] According to the 1938 census, 13,200,000 belonged to the Orthodox Church (Rumanians, Russians, Ukrainians, Bulgars and other Slavs); 2,628,813 were Roman Catholics (Latin Rite, mostly Magyars and Germans, 1,200,000; Greek Rite 1,426,313); 1,195,000 belonged to Protestant Churches (including 400,000 German Lutherans); 1,500,000 were Jews and 260,000 Mohammedans. There were 140,000 'others'.

12: Kormos S-4, 5 (no date) 1944
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[The Banat]

175 Theresa; in order to strengthen the non-Magyar
635 element the settlement of Serbs and Rumanians was also encouraged. Under the governorship of Count Mercy, a friend of the statesman and warrior Prince Eugene of Savoy, the communications of the Banat were greatly improved. Land was brought under cultivation, mining and other industries were developed and commerce given a new impetus. The chief purpose of this policy was the creation of a strong military outpost of the Austrian Empire. The military frontier region was put under a special administration. All men living in this region were exempt from taxes and dues, were given land of their own but had to perform military duties. In 1779 the Banat, with the exception of the frontier region, was incorporated into Hungary. But after the defeat of the Hungarian Revolution in 1849 the province was again administered by the Austrians and eventually returned to Hungary in 1860. After the Great War the eastern half of the Banat became Rumanian, the western part Yugoslav.

162 About 55% of the population are Rumanians. There is a German colony 225,000 strong. These 'Swabians of the Banat', including descendants of French-speaking Lorrainers who up to half a century ago had preserved all their national characteristics but have now become absorbed by their German neighbours, constitute a very strong economic and national force. They are prosperous farmers, craftsmen and industrial workers. The Hungarians, who form more than 10% of the population, have, up to a few years ago, been in the majority in most towns. There are in the Banat many Jews, Serbs and Bulgarians and also a number of Slovaks.

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12: Kormos S-4, 5 (no date) 1944

EDI Rumania EDI

[The Crisana]

in the west and Czechoslovakia in the north. The inhabitants of the Crisana are Rumanians, Hungarians, Jews, Germans and some Slavs. Taken as a whole the province contains a slight Rumanian majority, but there is in the immediate frontier region a fairly homogeneous Hungarian population, which forms a local majority.

The western part of the Crisana has the same features as the lowlands of Hungary. The types of agriculture also closely resemble those of the rest of the country on both banks of the Tisza[H] (Theiss[G]). There are wide, flat fields of maize and wheat interspersed with pastures, grazed by horses and longhorn cattle. To the east the country rises and forms a chain of hills which produce good fruit and wine. Beyond are the mountains of Bihor (Bihar[H]) which form the western wall of Transylvania. These mountains are rich in coal, gold, copper, bauxite, asphalt and marble. Consequently this region maintains numerous industrial enterprises. Apart from its mineral resources and good wheat and maize the Crisana is also well known for its horses, cattle, pigs and sheep.

The capital of the Crisana is Oradea-Mare (Nagyvarad[H], Grosswardein[G]) in the valley of the Cris (Körös[H], Kreisch[G]). Its population of about 95,000 consists of Hungarians, Rumanians, Jews, Germans and others. Oradea is the junction for five railway lines and commands all the main communications leading from the Hungarian plain to Transylvania. The town is also the seat of many industries and the chief market for the agricultural produce of the province. Arad, on the northern bank of the Mures (Maros[H]), is inhabited by 65,000 people,

12: Kormos S-4, 5 (no date) 1944
ED1 Rumania ED1
[The Crisana]
[Maramures]

mostly Hungarians, and occupies a similarly important position. Here there are numerous factories, including mills, railway shops and locomotive works and textile factories. Satu-Mare (Szatmar[H]), with 60,000 inhabitants, is the largest town in the Northern Crisana.

After the Great War the Crisana, which was first occupied by the Hungarians in the tenth century and subsequently colonized by them, was awarded to Rumania. Under the Vienna Award of 1940 part of the Crisana was returned to Hungary, with a considerable Rumanian population.

By the same decision the province of Maramures (Marmaros[H]) (about 1,350 square miles), inhabited by over 150,000 people, acquired by Rumania in 1918, was returned to Hungary. Geographically Maramures is a continuation of the Czechoslovak province of Ruthenia. It is enclosed on all sides by chains of mountains covered with thick forests whose great density is rare even in the Carpathians, which are famous for their wealth of trees. It is not easily accessible except by a solitary railway line which comes from Transylvania and leads to Ruthenia. The small population consists of Ruthenians, Rumanians, Jews, Slovaks and Hungarians and is typical of the medley of races to be found in quite small areas of this part of Europe. Owing to the mountainous nature of the country there is little agriculture. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the felling of trees. The most valuable asset of the province is its mineral wealth. There is oil, gold, copper, salt and coal. The capital and only major town of Maramures is Sighet (Marmaros-Sziget[H]) with a large Jewish population. Sighet, a town of

12: Kormos S-4, 5 (no date) 1944
ED1 Rumania ED1

[The Bukovina]

rule. It was occupied by the Russians in 1769. In 1774 the province was given to Austria, under which it remained until 1918. On 23 October the Austrian governor handed over the Bukovina to the Ukrainian inhabitants of the province; but four days later an assembly of Rumanian Bukovinians declared for the union of the province with Rumania and asked the Rumanian government for military assistance. This was forthcoming on 11 November and added to Rumania a territory of about 4,100 square miles with a population of about 870,000 (1930). Of these over 38% were Ukrainians, 34% Rumanians and 21% Germans and German-speaking Jews. The Rumanian administration began by a vigorous policy of Rumanization. The Ukrainians, who under Austrian rule had been well treated, and the Jews, were the chief sufferers, but the Germans, too, were ousted from many of their positions.[1]

More than half of the Bukovina is covered with dense forests of beech;[2] one-fifth consists of pastures; less than a third is arable land. The province borders in the west on the Carpathians, in the south on Moldavia, in the east on Moldavia and Bessarabia and in the north on Poland. The western part of the Bukovina is formed by the slopes of the Carpathians, where manganese and iron ore are found, especially in the region of Jacobeni. To the east stretches the hilly country, covered with pastures, on which good livestock is raised, and fields of maize, wheat and tobacco. Mineral resources are confined to some small deposits of coal, gold and lead, but the industry of the province is well developed.

[1] The German University of Czernowitz was completely Rumanized soon after the military occupation.

[2] The German name of the province means 'Land of the Beeches'.

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ED1 Rumania ED1

6,250,000.[1] Greater Rumania had ceased to exist.

THE FLIGHT OF THE KING. The territorial losses and the disintegration of Greater Rumania were only the outward signs of internal decay. The vigour and strength of the people, however, were not yet broken. The cession of Bessarabia and the Northern Bukovina aroused feelings which fortified the popular movement. Demonstrations were held in all the big Rumanian towns demanding the abdication of Carol and the creation of a truly democratic government. At the same time territorial concessions to Hungary were opposed; and when it became known that the Vienna Award was to be accepted, in spite of the vigorous protests of almost all well-known Rumanian statesmen, police and soldiers had to be employed against thousands of indignant demonstrators in order to maintain 'peace and order'.

Popular discontent and fury against the king were cleverly exploited by the Right Wing. The Iron Guard, whose opposition to his personal rule was well known, turned the popular feeling to good account. They were the loudest in demanding the abdication of Carol, but naturally not in order to enable the formation of a democratic regime. This

[1] The remaining territory covered an area of less than 80,000 square miles; the population had shrunk to about 14,000,000. Official Rumanian figures state that Rumania's population in 1942 was over 16,000,000, of which over 13,000,000 lived on the land (Wallachia, 6,200,000; Moldavia, 2,800,000; Bessarabia, 2,700,000; Bukovina, 800,000; Dobrudja (without Southern Dobrudja), 500,000; Rumanian Transylvania, 2,400,000; Banat, 1,000,000).

241 peasant views with suspicion and often hostility all attempts at improvements in traditional [479] methods. Even the co-operative societies have made less progress than in other Danubian countries. There is need for considerable capital expenditure in grouping small farms into larger units, in providing better buildings, more implements and fertilisers. There is need for diversification of production—more fodder crops and more animal husbandry. Above all, there is need for development in industry and commerce to provide work for the surplus agricultural population.

2. Natural Conditions and Regions

132 The climate is of the extreme Continental type, with long hot summers and severe winters. Precipitation is largely concentrated in winter and early summer. During the greater part of the growing and ripening season rains are light, and from time to time serious droughts occur which may ruin the grain crops.

133 311 The agricultural regions correspond to the natural divisions into plain and hill country—the Danube plain and Bessarabia which comprise the greater part of the territory and produce the bulk of the crops, and the hilly and mountainous land of Transylvania and the Bucovina.

[134] The plain is well-suited for agriculture, the soil over much of it being of the fertile *chernozem* or black earth type, but the backward methods of farming and the light rainfall keep yields per acre low.

[162] This region is not equally backward in all parts. The Rumanian Banat at the western end of the country, and formerly part of Hungary, is more prosperous and progressive. The population is not purely Rumanian but includes Swabians and Saxons, descendants of the German stock systematically settled there on medium-sized peasant holdings in the eighteenth century after the cession of the territory to Austria by the Turks. Methods and yields, by Rumanian standards, are good. [231] The livestock density is higher than the average and the area produces a substantial surplus of pigs. Rural overcrowding is not as marked as elsewhere.

241 133 Conditions of life and methods of farming are considerably worse in the plain land of the Old Kingdom. Agriculture here is as primitive as in any part of Eastern Europe, depending on an unbroken alternation of wheat and maize cultivation with little subsidiary production. Some wheat is marketed, but the maize is grown largely [311] for consumption on the farms. So little land is available per head of population that the farm population and working animals (which eat the maize stalks) can be fed only by devoting an excessive acreage to maize.

Bessarabia makes up the remainder of the plain land. Conditions of settlement and farming methods are much the same as in the Old Kingdom, but the density of population is lower and there are substantial grain exports.

Given normal yields, every district of the plain area is at least self-sufficient in foodstuffs; indeed parts of it regularly produce large grain surpluses. Transitional areas between the Danube Valley and the Transylvanian plateau, such as the Carpatho-Moldavia and Carpatho-Muntenia areas, may,

[6c]

CHAPTER 1

228 in private waters. Supplemented by some 4,000 tons of imported fish, this provided for all but 2 kg. (2.2 lb.) per head of population; but, in fact, almost all the fish was consumed by the 5 million persons living in towns. The principal fish caught were sturgeon, carp, pike, eels and crayfish, the main fishing centres being Brăila, Tulcea and Ismail.

6. Food Industries

256 The chief food and agricultural-processing industries are milling, sugar manufacture, oilseed crushing and tobacco curing. While the milling industry was dispersed widely about the country in more than 15,000 small mills employing altogether over 37,000 persons (at 1930 census), the sugar industry was for the most part concentrated in the plain of the Old Kingdom. Of the 17 sugar 257 factories employing 3,000 workers only one was in the Transylvanian districts lost to Hungary and five in the areas temporarily lost to the U.S.S.R. 258 The vegetable-oil industry, located chiefly in Bessarabia, was only partly carried on in factories of which there were (on January 1st, 1936) 117 employing 2,020 workers. Among these, 34 were fitted both to extract crude oil and to refine it, six were exclusively refineries, while the remainder produced only crude oil. The rest of the industry consisted of some 2,000 hand- or animal-driven presses mostly owned by individual peasants or by shopkeepers. These primitive presses extracted only a low percentage of oil from the seeds, and consequently the cake—mainly sold for export—had an unusually high oil content. As regards 277 tobacco, both curing and cigarette manufacture [656] were subject to government licence and control. There were 29 factories (in 1930) employing 9,720 workers, but tobacco cultivation subsequently declined, so also doubtless did the numbers employed.

7. Agricultural Organisation

452 The history of the organisation of Rumanian 241 farmers is one of the too successful co-operatives 474 becoming transformed more and more into agencies for the execution of Government Control Schemes. [654] For many years there had been throughout the country a network of agricultural credit societies, co-operative in form but in practice directed by the State. These played an important role during the period of the Land Reform in helping the peasants by advances to buy and equip their newly acquired holdings. There was even some co-operative cultivation for a time, until the new peasant-owners could muster sufficient draught animals and implements. Besides this there have been strong ●[162] local co-operative unions especially among the minority nationalities—the Hungarians in Transylvania, the Swabian and Saxons in the Banat and the Russian and Polish Jews in the Bucovina.

243 The credit societies revived in importance when 474 after 1933, the Rumanian Government began the 452 organisation of grain marketing. They became 654 the local agents of a Central Marketing Board through which all sales of grain had to be made both for home consumption and for export. Whereas, formerly, grain prices slumped immediately after the harvest, most peasants being obliged to sell their grain quickly, under the new scheme prices were stabilised throughout the year, and this brought a great improvement to peasants' [651] receipts. But the scheme and the societies were also used to collect the peasants' taxes (paid in grain) which did not increase the popularity of co-operation.

very largely on the acquisition of tractors and other equipment. Only Germany can provide these requisites and it is of interest that, despite the poor contribution Rumania has hitherto made to Germany's food supplies, the latter has gone some way to assist the attempted reform. Over 4,000 tractors with their ploughs and a variety of other implements have been imported from Germany during the war years. Tractor numbers in Rumania have probably been more than doubled by these imports, but they still represent only the beginnings of mechanisation. They have doubtless been supplied, despite insistent demands for tractors in Germany and elsewhere, in the belief that, if properly applied, they may make some slight increase in available surpluses. Some of these may have been destined for Transnistria to make good the Russian scorching.

6. Food Conditions

Food conditions have varied according to local resources, and in the months following the poor crops of 1942, according to the success of local prefects and officials in securing supplementary quantities from the more favoured areas. The greater part of the population is rural, and most families feed themselves with their own home-grown produce. In the earlier years of the war these were able to maintain their consumption standards, but in 1942-43 there must have been a more serious degree of shortage and privation than is usual even after short crops. In the towns there has been a severe curtailment of food supplies, mitigated in individual cases by access to the Black-Market.

Urban shortages developed early in 1941 and official rationing cards were introduced in May of that year in Bucarest and brought into use soon after. Sugar and meat were the first commodities to be rationed. The original sugar ration was 375 grammes (13 oz.) per week, but since May 1943 it has been only 125 grammes (4½ oz.). Meat, originally 250 grammes (9 oz.), is still (July 1943) at this level, though for a short time at the end of 1942 it was higher owing probably to the abnormal slaughterings caused by fodder shortages in 1942. Bread was first officially rationed in January 1942 but was preceded by baking regulations requiring maize admixtures in the loaf. The ration of 300

[11a]

A. GENERAL

[162]
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Although primarily an agricultural country, since about 80 per cent. of her population is rural, Rumania has not been so dependent on the export of agricultural produce as a means of financing her imports as would be expected; oil and oil products having in the years immediately preceding the war accounted for as much as 40 per cent. of total exports.

From the following table it will be seen that the trade balance was consistently favourable from 1930 onwards —

	Imports	*Exports*	*Balance*
	Million lei		
1929 ..	29,028	28,960	— 68
1930 ..	23,044	28,522	+ 5,478
1931 ..	15,755	22,197	+ 6,442
1932 ..	12,011	16,722	+ 4,711
1933 ..	11,742	14,171	+ 2,429
1934 ..	13,209	13,656	+ 447
1935 ..	10,848	16,756	+ 5,908
1936 ..	12,638	21,703	+ 9,068
1937 ..	20,285	31,568	+ 11,284
1938 ..	18,768	21,533	+ 2,765
1939 ..	22,890	26,809	+ 3,919
1940 ..	27,500	37,500	+ 10,000

This favourable trade balance was increased by the earnings of the marine and river fleets. Total earnings of the marine fleet were 110 million lei in

[476]

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the northern sections of Transylvania and Crisana to Hungary, though it [illegible] that a considerable block of Rumanians [illegible] 200,000 have returned as refugees with plants within Hungary by the [illegible]. The German minority was little affected by the territorial changes, but some 200,000 from Eastern Rumania were "repatriated," mainly to Poland. The remaining 550,000 are situated chiefly in the Banat and in southern Transylvania. The Jewish population was distributed as follows:—

● [162]

Bessarabia and Bucovina	[illegible]
Moldavia	158,000
Muntenia	87,000
Transylvania, Crişana and Maramures	150,000

(*See* paragraph on Jewish population on page 55.)

The Bulgarian minority has been returned to Bulgaria partly by the new frontier in the Dobruja and partly by the exchange of Bulgarian and Rumanian nationals which has taken place since 1940.

[54c]

16: Great Britain G-4 (no date) 1943

ED1 Rumania ED1

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2. Effect of the Population Changes on the Nationality Distribution

In 1930 only 72 per cent. of the total population was of Rumanian origin. The largest minority groups were Hungarians (8 per cent.) Germans (4 per cent.), Jews (4 per cent.), Ukrainians (3·2 per cent.) and Russians (2·3 per cent.).

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As a result of the territorial changes since 1930 over 85 per cent. of the population are now of Rumanian extraction, and there has been a change in the relative importance of the various minorities. The Hungarian minority has been largely reduced by the cession of the province of Maramureş and

[54e]

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As a result of these changes it would appear that the largest minority groups are now the Germans, Russians and Ukrainians.

3. Occupational Distribution

162

There is no satisfactory official occupational breakdown. Though the 1930 census gives an industrial and commercial breakdown figures for agriculture and other occupations are lacking. Using such official figures as are available combined with other statistical information, the following occupational breakdown (column A) has been drawn up for 1939, taking into account increased industrialization since 1930.

16: Great Britain G-4 (no date) 1943 EDI Rumania EDI

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	A	Per cent	B		Per cent
Working population	9,300,000	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
of which					
Agriculture	7,200,000	77·5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industry and mining	758,000	8·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade and commerce	378,000	4·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transport	180,000	1·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banking and administration ...	254,000	2·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Others	530,000	5·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Columns B and C are estimated for 1942, B allowing for population changes described above and C allowing for population changes described above and [illegible] mobilisation.

[54 g]

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1941 there were 2,000 unemployed, while in December 1942, it was announced that the Office of Unemployment Statistics had been abolished, as there were no unemployed. Though Rumania's military mobilisation and losses have been extensive, her labour reserves are theoretically still considerable. On the other hand, there is no doubt that both industry and agriculture are suffering a noticeable labour shortage. This is attributable to the low level of mechanisation, internal economic organisation and to the cumbersome administration, so that comparison with western countries is impossible.

1. Agriculture.

464 241

The proportion of the working population engaged in agriculture is extremely high, so that military recruitment has been principally from this source. The structure of Rumanian agriculture, which is mainly peasant farming with a low output per head, has meant that the withdrawal of some 550,000 men has been more serious than it would have been in a country where more up-to-date methods are used, and the remaining labour supply is more mobile. The normal sources of supplementary wartime labour have been drawn on—*i.e.*, the temporary demobilisation of soldiers, employment of children during the summer holidays, and presumably an increased employment of women, although there is no evidence of women having been forcibly transferred to agriculture.

[727] The most valuable supplementary labour, however, has been the employment of Russian prisoners of war, and the demand for their services has exceeded the supply. The number employed in March 1942 was 40,000. These measures to improve the agricultural labour position do not as yet appear to have had much effect.

2. Industry

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According to the latest official census figures (relating to the year 1930) 620,000 persons were employed in industry. The following table shows in column 1 the total number employed in the main branches, and in columns 2 and 3 the numbers working in factories employing ten or more people. A comparison between columns 2 and 3 gives an indication of the growing industrialisation of the country.

	1	2	3
	1930	1930	1937
Food	122,000	25,200	34,700
Textiles and Clothing	155,000	34,800	70,500
Metallurgy	101,000	32,000	49,500
Timber	94,000	31,000	44,000
Mining	53,000	n.a.	n.a.

Allowing for the increased industrialisation during the years 1930–39, and for the general increase in the total population to some 20,000,000, it is estimated that by 1939 the number of industrial workers in Greater Rumania would have risen to some 750,000.

With the loss of part of the provinces of Transylvania, Crişana and Maramureş, Rumania suffered a fairly considerable loss in industrial workers, so that added to the expulsion of Jews, repatriation of Germans, etc., and military mobilisation, it is estimated that at the end of 1942 the numbers engaged in industry would not exceed 550,000. [464]

As in the case of agriculture, the structure of Rumanian industry tends to prevent a thorough rationalisation and concentration of the available industrial labour.

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E. THE JEWISH POPULATION

The Jewish population of Rumania for 1938 is given as 800,000, and for July, 1942, as 270,000. This reduction came about as follows :—

Total, 1938	800,000
Lost to Hungary	200,000
Taken to Russia from Bessarabia and Bucovina by Russians	130,000
Expelled from Bessarabia and other areas by Rumanians to Transnistria, and deaths from unnatural causes in Rumania	200,000
Total losses	530,000
Total, 1942	270,000

The occupational distribution of the Jews in 1930 :—

	Per cent.	
Agriculture	4·1	
Industry and trade	33·8	81·1
Commerce and credit	48·3	
Transport	2·4	
Professions and Public Services ..	2·7	
Army	1·9	
Miscellaneous	7·8	

It is calculated that in 1939 at least one-sixth of the industrial and half of the commercial population were Jews. During the war Rumanian policy has been to exclude Jews from business and from commercial and professional activity. This process of Rumanisation, while pursued ruthlessly in the provinces of Bessarabia and Bucovina, has been limited in the more industrial areas such as Bucarest by the simple fact that Rumanian industry and trade are dependent to such an extent on Jewish capital and leadership, and there is no doubt that the shortage of labour in industry has been seriously aggravated by the anti-Jewish policy. The degree of Rumanisation so far achieved is given by the following examples :—

Bucarest :—

Number of firms employing Jews, November 1940	8,126
Number of firms employing Jews, December 1942	4,301

Such Jews as are deemed necessary for war production are granted labour permits, whereby they may remain in their profession, but are subject to heavy taxation. Jews who are expelled from their normal activity are compulsorily enrolled in the Jewish labour service and employed chiefly on road work, or, alternatively, they are sent to concentration camps.

(*See* also " Note on Jews in Rumania," Part II, Chapter VIII.)

F. WAGES

1. General

The average wage (industrial, commercial and agricultural professions) in 1938 was 1,853 lei per month. The highest average wages were found in the mining, food and transport industries, followed by commerce, textiles, skins, glass and stone, while in the metallurgical industry wages were below the average. The most noticeable feature of pre-war Rumanian wage statistics is the great regional variations, the extreme averages being 889 and 3,059 lei per month.

During the war, various attempts at fixing the wage level have failed to keep pace with the rising cost of living. On the whole it would have been surprising if a wage stop could have been successfully applied in Rumania, because of the great

6: Shuster S-4 (no date) 1954 El Europe
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shall be communicated in advance of publication to the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

While thus making apparent that the Church was deprived of all liberty of action in areas of moral judgment concerning actions taken by the public authority, the law further stipulated that the salaries of "clergymen and officers of the religious denominations" would be paid in accordance with the regulations governing the civil service. In this fashion it was determined that all clergymen, on the one hand, had the rights accorded to the civil service but, on the other, assumed corresponding obligations—among them an oath of allegiance to the national Constitution.

Subsequently, on August 12, 1950, a decree dealing with the security of the State imposed the death penalty for the following offenses: treason to the nation; rendering "service to the enemy, or causing prejudice to the power of the state"; and procuring or transmitting state secrets to a foreign or an enemy power. The decree was directed primarily against the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, because they were in communion with Rome. On July 6, 1950, another decree had provided a basis for expelling from Rumania the Papal Nuncio, Archbishop O'Hara, and his two assistants, Monsignor Kirk and Monsignor Del Mesti. Most of the Rumanian members of the Nuncio's staff were sentenced to imprisonment. Therewith an initial climax was reached in two years of fierce attack on the Churches and on the Roman Catholic Church in particular.

At this point a more detailed review of the religious situation in Rumania may help to clarify what has happened. Prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, the 70 per cent of Rumanians adhering to the Orthodox Church were affiliated with the Patriarchate of Constantinople but enjoyed ecclesiastical autonomy. This Church, directed by a Holy Synod pre-

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795 sided over by a Patriarch, had 7,833 parishes, fifty-seven re-
● 162 ligious foundations for men, and twenty-six similar foundations for women. The two Churches in union with Rome served some 3,000,000 persons, slightly more than half of whom practiced according to the Greek rite. Catholics following the Latin rite had fifty-seven religious foundations for men, and eighty-one for women. Those of the Greek rite (usually termed, as we have seen, Uniates) had seven foundations for men, and five for women. Such statistics indicate that the Latin branch, in which the clergy are bound by the law of celibacy, manifested far more interest in monasticism, though the number of parishes available to them (638 in number) was much smaller than the number of those which served Catholics professing the Greek rite. It is therefore evident that any attempt to suppress the religious orders would strike at a vital nerve of Catholic life. Protestants were somewhat fewer than 6 per cent of the population, and the Jews were about the same. One may also note that Protestants were almost equally divided between Lutherans and Calvinists, the first being ethnic Germans and the second ethnic Hungarians residing in territories taken from Hungary at the close of the First World War.

653 In outward appearances, the position of the Orthodox
795 Church was not greatly affected by the Communist seizure of power. It is true that changes in the pertinent legislation gave the government, and therewith of course the Communist Party, control over all nominations and elections to Church offices. This meant that all those who exercised authority would come to be snugly tucked under the thumb of the Party. The most notable illustration in Rumania is the Patriarch Justinian, who has not hesitated to declare that the Christian Gospel has much in common with the doctrines of Marx and Lenin. It is hardly necessary to inquire how and why a prelate of his character acquired rank and station. The Orthodox Church was by no

8: Armstrong S-4 (no date) 1951 EF1 Yugoslavia
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665 ticular," and referring to the workers "as the sole guiding force in
565 the country." [6] Nevertheless he seemed slightly on the defensive over the fact that after having had a free hand longer than any other Party in Eastern Europe the Rumanian Communists had only succeeded in forming to date 6,732 coöperatives of all types (consumer as well as producer coöperatives). He stressed that "mass collectivization" must wait on increased industrialization to supply needed farm machinery. And as if to forestall the jibes of Jugoslav Communists he attacked their achievements in collectivization as not only wrong in substance but as having been produced at a wrong tempo.

241 The hope of basing Communist rule on the dominance of the
[62] industrial proletariat over the peasantry seems especially ambitious
565 in Rumania, where only about five percent of the population are industrial workers and 80 percent are peasants. It is true that agrarian overpopulation exists in Rumania and therefore a gradual shift of some rural elements to city pursuits must occur. The Communist expropriations failed (as the Communists had expected) to solve the agrarian problem because the properties still remaining undivided were insufficient to supply all landless peasants with land or to give those receiving land sufficient acreage to make them self-supporting. Mechanization of agriculture, so much emphasized in the satellite countries, will not solve the problem but will merely aggravate it by increasing the peasant's dependence on a single crop marketed under strict state control. The solution is to raise the standard of living of the peasants. This could be done by improving seeds and livestock, diversifying crops, developing home industries, improving methods of marketing, building roads, providing facilities for local food processing to avoid wastage, and consolidating separated family strips of land into efficient farming units. As rural living standards rise productivity would increase, and this would permit concurrent rises in the living standards of the industrial workers. These objective facts of the Rumanian economic structure rule out any other procedure unless it is frankly based on injustice and is indifferent to human unhappiness on a tremendous scale.

The Communists cannot, however, favor a program like the one

[6] *For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!*, Bucharest, August 1, 1949.